

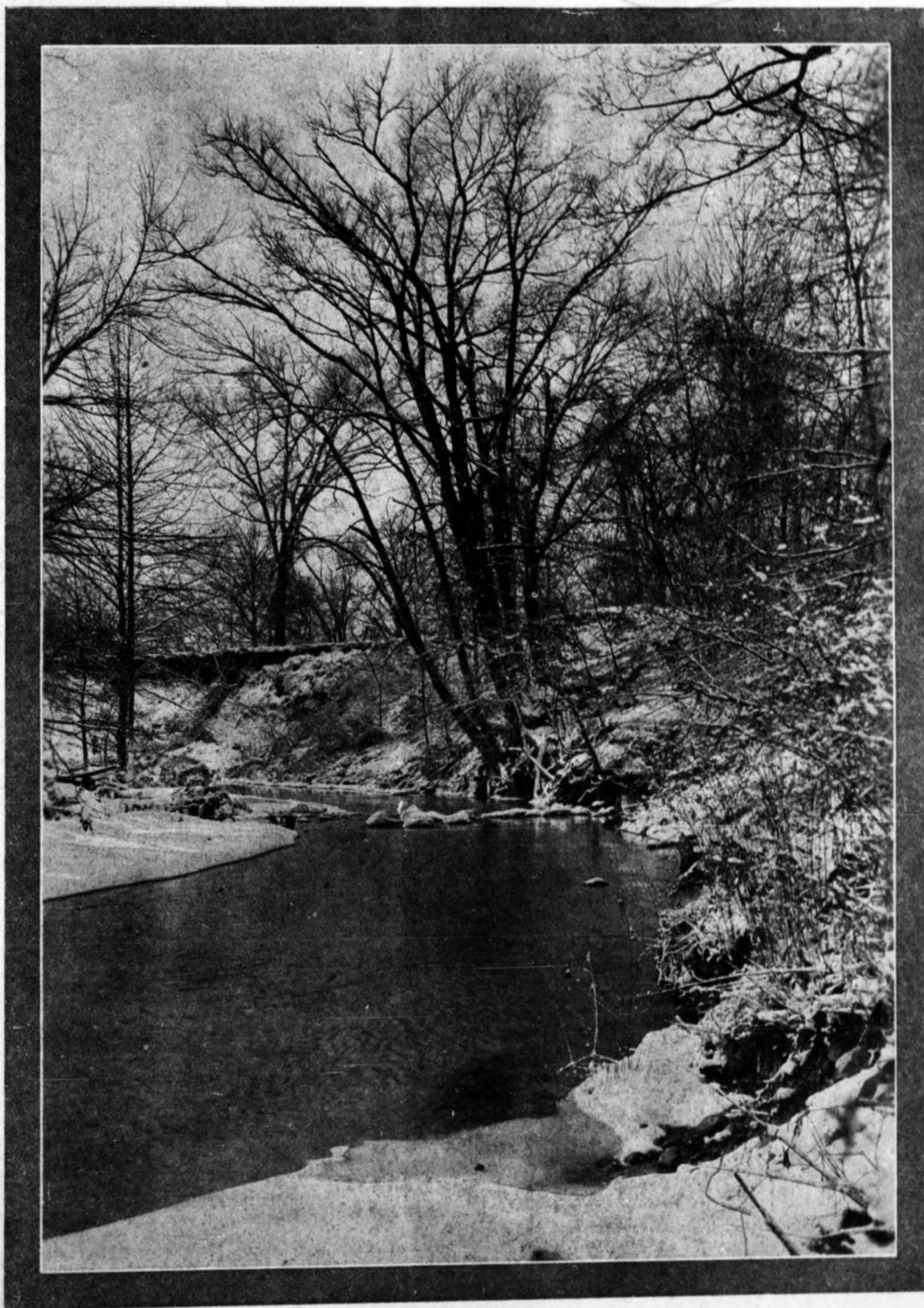
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

December 10, 1924



"BOYNE WATER"

*The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces*



# DON'T FUSS WITH MUSTARD PLASTERS!

**Musterole Works Without the  
Blister—Easier, Quicker**

There's no sense in mixing a mess of mustard, flour and water when you can easily relieve pain, soreness or stiffness with a little clean, white Musterole.

Musterole is made of pure oil of mustard and other helpful ingredients, combined in the form of the present white ointment. It takes the place of mustard plasters, and will not blister.

Musterole usually gives prompt relief from sore throat, bronchitis, tonsillitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, headache, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds of the chest (it may prevent pneumonia). 40c and 75c. at all druggists.

The Musterole Co. of Canada, Ltd.,  
Montreal.



BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER



## High Blood Pressure

(Hypertension).  
Obesity and allied diseases treated under expert medical supervision.  
Special treatment for Nervousness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Insomnia.  
Electrical and Mineral Baths unequalled in Canada.  
Massage—Masseur and Masseuse  
**REASONABLE RATES**  
Comfortable and Cheerful Environment  
Write for fuller information

## The Mineral Springs Sanatorium

ELMWOOD, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

No need for hard labor to keep painted, varnished, or linoleum floors spick and span. The O-Cedar Polish mop dusts, cleans and polishes in one operation. Light weight; long handle; perfectly balanced; long, strong yarn tuft, kept in shape by steel centre heavily padded. O-Cedar Mops gather all dust—even in corners and can be washed without taking apart.

On waxed floors use O-Cedar Dusting Mop. Dusting Mops and Polish Mops at all hardware stores in \$1.25 and \$2.00 sizes.



## TOBACCO by Parcel Post

Choice Old Canadian-grown Virginia flue-cured and Kentucky natural leaf tobacco, at 30 to 80 cents per pound, postpaid. A two-pound package of samples will be sent to any address in Canada for \$1.00. Five-pound package, \$2.00. Money refunded if dissatisfied.

Ruthven Co-operative Tobacco Exchange  
RUTHVEN, ONT.

**EARN \$25 WEEKLY** SPARE TIME.  
writing for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary. Copyright book free. PRESS SYNDICATE, 1041, St. Louis, Mo.

# News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

## Manitoba

### Neepawa U.F.M. Convention

Neepawa District U.F.M. convention, held in Neepawa on November 19, though not largely attended owing to threshing not being completed in the district, was a decided success, and keen interest was manifested in the reports of the district officials and in the whole day's proceedings. The afternoon session was devoted to business and a number of resolutions were passed, which will be presented to the provincial convention in January. The election of officers resulted as follows: Provincial director, Lew Thomson; provincial director, U.F.W.M., Mrs. A. McGregor; president, R. J. Drysdale; vice-president, Mrs. I. Yerex; directors, W. Morton, Mrs. H. Payner, T. C. Drayson, Mrs. Jones, I. Bosnel and Mrs. J. Muirhead.

Splendid addresses were given at the evening session by Messrs. Darby, of the Research Dept. C.C.A., Prof. Grant, M.A.C., and Robt. Milne, M.P.

### Gordon U.F.M.

Gordon U.F.M. has planned a very busy winter's work. Included in their varied activities is the building of a community shed for horses. Funds are being raised by the local for the purchase of a piano, and an oratorical contest is to be held a little later on. Their next meeting, which will be the annual one, is being held in the afternoon. The ladies are going to provide supper, and with their president as toastmaster, the members are looking forward to a very enjoyable time. They expect to finish off the day with either a card or skating party. Gordon U.F.M. has a membership of 48, and is one of the most efficient locals in Manitoba.

### Springfield District Convention

Springfield District United Farmers held the best convention they have ever had on Saturday, November 22, at Oakbank. The district officers gave splendid reports of the year's work. Mr. Matheson, provincial director, also a member of the U.F.M. Wage Board, explained the difficulties in setting a standard wage for farm help.

The officers elected for 1925 are: Provincial director, A. Matheson; provincial director, U.F.W.M., Mrs. J. C. McDermott; president, I. St. George; vice-president, J. Holland; secretary, W. E. D. Edmonds; directors, Messrs. Stryk, Mikleash, Coulter, Edie, Kehoe, Dufort, Cohoe, Miss Rankin, and Miss Speer.

After considerable discussion, the convention passed resolutions dealing with the following matters: 1. That parliament take steps to restore the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement. 2. That the province of Manitoba should be consulted before disposition is made of her pulpwood resources. 3. That the U.F.M. remain in the political field. 4. That we oppose government construction and maintenance of trunk highways, but have no objection to government maintenance of such portions as are absolutely necessary. 5. That we stand opposed to the Sask. Co-operative Dairies competing in our province with the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, and urge cream shippers to use their influence to have this condition removed. 6. That the wheat pool committee take steps to handle coarse grain and flax. 7. That there be a U.F.M. family membership fee of \$4.00. 8. That the Provincial Telephone Commission be urged to make a substantial reduction in its rates.

Supper was served by the ladies of the district, and in the evening addresses were given by A. J. M. Poole, president, U.F.M.; C. Barclay, M.L.A.; Miss M. E. Finch, secretary, U.F.W.M., and F. E. Parker, interspersed with musical numbers.

### Grosse Isle U.F.M.

At the annual meeting of the Grosse Isle U.F.M., held on November 27, the

secretary, S. J. Walker, gave a satisfactory report of the finances of the local for the year, and 25 members were also enrolled for 1925.

The officers for the new year are: President, H. F. Craig; vice-president, T. Lefly; directors, Mrs. S. G. Harris, Mrs. T. B. Walker, Messrs. F. Beachell, S. G. Harris, J. Ridgeway and E. Gjertson, and at the board meeting which followed immediately afterwards, S. J. Walker was re-elected secretary for 1925.

## Alberta

### Vote Confidence in D. M. Kennedy

Following a successful drive for membership by the Freeland local recently, in which practically 100 per cent. of the farmers of the district enrolled in the U.F.A., a chicken supper was given to the new members by the old members. Speeches were made by several members of the necessity of organization, and D. M. Kennedy, M.P., gave a thorough report of the last session of parliament. He was accorded a hearty vote of confidence by the audience, proving, says S. D. Simpson, in reporting the meeting, "that they appreciated the action taken by the Ginger Group."

### Livestock Shipping by Clyde Local

"Our livestock shipping association," writes the secretary of Clyde local, J. A. Nichols, "has been in existence about eight years and has had a hard fight. Now, however, we ship two or three cars where we used to have only half a car."

The local itself is in excellent condition financially. A series of whist drives and entertainments given last winter were very popular and also profitable. They are purchasing, co-operatively a car load of coal, which, it is expected will be followed by further shipments. Frequent directors meetings, in the experience of Clyde local, are a great help.

### Poplar Lake Meeting

Poplar Lake U.F.W.A. local, at their November meeting, enjoyed an address by Mrs. D. F. Kellner, on the social and economic problems of the present day. Mrs. Kellner spoke of the part women had played in the past, and the part they must play in the future, in the maintenance of civilization.

Mrs. J. W. Field, provincial vice-president of the U.F.W.A., and convener of the public health committee, gave an interesting and instructive talk on the work done by the different branches of the organization during the year, dealing particularly with the work of the public health committee. Mrs. Field commended the work of the government clinics in the frontier settlements.

The meeting was held in the home of Mrs. H. Runnals, and refreshments were served and a social hour enjoyed. A hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Runnals for her hospitality was passed by the members.

## Saskatchewan

### Grain Growers' Serial

How the S.G.G.A. has helped the farmer.

73. In 1923 the S.G.G.A. supported the demand for a Royal Commission to investigate the grain trade. Later in the year a commission was appointed with Judge Turgeon as chairman.

The report of this commission is just about to be presented, and will no doubt result in some changes in the Grain Act which will be of great benefit to the farmer.

74. In 1923 the executive of the S.G.G.A., in conjunction with Messrs. Turner and Waldron, established The Progressive newspaper, now known as The Western Producer, the association financing the paper to the amount of over \$7,500. The policy of the paper is under the control of an editorial board, on which the association has a majority. There is no need to sing the praises



# BUNIONS

**PEDODYNE**, the marvelous new solvent, banishes Bunions. The pain stops almost instantly. The bump vanishes as though by magic. THEN YOU WILL HAVE SHAPELY FEET.

## SENT ON TRIAL

I want you to have relief from Bunions. I want you to know the pleasure of foot comfort. I will gladly arrange to send you a box of Solvent to try. Simply write and say, "I want to try PEDODYNE." Address—Dept. B662 KAY LABORATORIES, 186 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

of The Western Producer to readers of the paper. The thanks of every farmer in the province are due to the S.G.G.A., for without its assistance the establishment of such a paper would still be in the "hope stage."

75. In the same year, 1923, the Women's Section of the association co-operated actively with the Ante-Tuberculosis Society for the care of tubercular mothers. The great benefit of this work to those afflicted with this insidious disease need not be stressed.

76. In 1923 also, the S.G.G.A. sent Mrs. McNaughton and Geo. F. Edwards, to Ottawa, to present the case of the farmers of the province before the agricultural committee of the House of Commons.

These two representatives rendered very valuable service to the farmers of the province by placing before the committee the actual conditions of agriculture in the West.

77. In the same year a representative of the S.G.G.A. attended the sittings of the Royal Commission to enquire into the shipping combine on the Great Lakes. An eminent lawyer was also engaged by the Canadian Council of Agriculture to watch the interests of the farmers before the Commission.

This resulted in legislation which put an end to the combine and brought about improved conditions and lower rates on the lakes.

78. The president of the association gave evidence on behalf of the farmers of the province before the Royal Commission on the grade trade, already mentioned, at its sittings in Regina.

The S.G.G.A., throughout the years of its existence, has been the "watch dog" of the farmer, guarding his interests at every possible point.

(To be continued.)

### Protests Freight Rate Situation

The following resolution dealing with the present freight rate situation was passed by the Richlea local of the S.G.G.A. at its recent meeting, viz:

"Whereas, we view with dismay the recent ruling of the Board of Railway Commissioners abrogating the Crows' Nest Pass Agreement, feeling that if such ruling is sustained, a situation will have been created imperilling our only safeguard against exorbitant freight rates, in addition to giving a commission sovereignty over our parliament.

"Be it therefore resolved that we voice our solemn protest against the action of the board of railway commissioners and demand the continued supremacy of parliament over its subordinate appointees."

### Henderson G.G.A. Cheered

The following excellent report has been received from F. H. Armitage, secretary of the Henderson local G.G.A., Edenbridge, and we cannot do better than give it in his own words, viz:

"Today we had a visit from Mrs. Osborne, Mr. Upper and Mr. Williamson; they held a good meeting at our school.

"Mrs. Osborne organized a Junior Section of the S.G.G.A. amongst the children attending school. (I would like to recommend her to other locals writing to Central for such help). She also spoke splendidly about the Women's S.G.G.A. work, and the urgent need of organizing the farmers to help themselves by co-operating for the good of all.

"Mr. Williamson spoke well to both young and old, pointing out that hard times are the best times to get farmers to organize to help each other. Mr. Upper, our new county chairman, showed us how Canadian banks were making money dear.

"We were cheered by these speakers to make more effort to increase our membership, educate ourselves and do our bit for the association, both at home and at the convention."



## SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday.

Subscription price in Canada, \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, and the same rate to Great Britain, India and Australia. In Winnipeg city extra postage necessitates a price of \$1.50 per year. Higher postage charges make subscriptions to the United States and other foreign countries \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed.

The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XVII.

December 10, 1924

No. 50



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

## ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display .....60c per agate line  
Livestock Display .....40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified...\$6.75 per inch  
Classified....(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

## Finest Recipe for Building Up Weak, Worn-Out Men and Women

Thousands Are Finding Wonderful Relief in Just a Few Days

If your physician has not already ordered it for you, go to your druggist today and get a bottle. It is called Nuga-Tone. Nuga-Tone brings back pep, punch and vigor to the worn-out nerves and muscles. Builds red blood, strong, steady, nerves, and increases most wonderfully their power of endurance. Brings refreshing sleep, good appetite, fine digestion, regular bowel movement, lots of enthusiasm and ambition. If you are not feeling just right, give it a trial. It costs you nothing if you are not benefited. It is pleasant to take and you will begin to feel better right away. Take it for just a few days and if you do not feel better and look better take the remainder of the package to the druggist and he will give you your money back. The manufacturers of Nuga-Tone know so well what it will do for you, they request all druggists to guarantee it and refund your money when you are not satisfied. Recommended, guaranteed and for sale by all druggists.

# Burns

should be dressed with

## Mentholum

— You feel it heal

Jars 30¢ & 60¢ - Tubes 30¢

## Free Book About Cancer

The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement

## Beekeeping Course

More and more interest is being taken yearly in intelligent beekeeping. A course of lectures covering the whole subject of beekeeping will be given at Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, from January 19 to January 30, 1925. A four-page circular telling all about the cost and subject matter offered, will be sent free to any interested person upon written request to the Department of Entomology, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.

## Just a Suggestion

Many people would appreciate the gift of a magazine such as The Guide more than any one thing you could give them. Not only does it provide pleasant and profitable reading, but each of the 52 issues are a reminder of the kindness and spirit of goodwill which prompted the gift. Such a present will be unique and you will make no mistake in choosing The Guide for this purpose.

## The Canadian Consumer Pays

Hon. T. A. Low says Treaty with Australia will not raise price of raisins and currants; the available evidence shows that it will

THAT there will be no increase of the cost of raisins to the general public through the raising of the tariff when the treaty of reciprocity with Australia comes into force, is the opinion expressed by Hon. T. A. Low, minister of trade and commerce, in his reply to the resolution passed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture at its recent meeting.

The resolution of the council read: "Whereas, the government have repeatedly affirmed that their tariff policy is directed toward reducing the cost of living, and,

"Whereas, in the reciprocal trade agreement with Australia, now awaiting administrative ratification, the general tariff on raisins and dried currants is raised from two-thirds of a cent to three cents a pound, and these commodities from Australia placed on the free list, and,

"Whereas, our imports of these goods from Australia are only a small fraction of our total importation and our national requirements, and,

"Whereas, the effect of this change in the tariff will be to increase the cost of raisins and currants, and impose an additional tax burden upon the people of over \$1,000,000 annually, and increase the cost of living by more than that amount;

"Therefore, the Canadian Council of Agriculture demands that the government adhere to its avowed tariff policy, and that this change in the tariff be not made; and, further, that in all reciprocal trade agreements the concessions made by this country be in the form of reduced duties, and that no preference be given which involves an actual increase in any tariff duty."

## Mr. Low's Letter

Mr. Low's letter to the secretary of the council, acknowledging receipt of the resolutions passed by the council including that above, is as follows:

"Replying to your letter of October 29, enclosing a number of resolutions adopted at a recent meeting of your council, may I say that the third, fourth and last of these resolutions particularly concern my department.

"In reference to the suggestion that one clause of the Australian agreement be abrogated I can only say that the negotiation of the Australian agreement has been a long and difficult task, and that Canada cannot seek trade concessions in her favor unless she is disposed to make concessions herself. Several clauses of the Australian treaty carry undoubted advantages for the development of our natural resources. Australia seeks a market for her raisins and currants, and we offer a natural outlet since we do not produce these products. The arrangement made with Australia should not mean necessarily an increase in our price, as Australia is more than ready and prepared to supply all our needs along these lines. What we have done is simply to offer Australia an advantage over other countries in this import. Her raisins and currants will come free and should nearly replace those coming from other countries. I do not anticipate that there will be an increase in the cost to the public.

"In reference to the development of

markets for Canadian produce in the United States, may I say that we have a central trade commission office in New York, and from there attend to such matters as you suggest in the resolution. At the present time we are also pushing trade development for Canadian natural products, particularly in the West Indies. We are also opening an office in the Irish Free State, where we think we can sell a much larger amount of Canadian wood and lumber. Many of Canada's and the United States' exports are along the same lines and competitive rather than complimentary. At the present time with such promising markets as the West Indies particularly offer, and with the need of economy so great, we would hesitate to embark on the opening of new Canadian trade offices in the United States.

"Regarding the operation of grain elevators, may I say that immediately on receipt of your resolution sent forward by your executive, I transmitted the same to the Honorable Judge Turgon, to the Honorable Chas. Stewart, minister of the interior, and the Right Honorable the Prime Minister.

"Yours very truly,

"(Signed), THOS. A. LOW."

Mr. Low believes that Australia can supply all our requirements of raisins and currants, and that there will be no increase of the price to consumers. If Australia undertook to supply all Canada's requirements it could only be by withdrawing from other markets and even cutting down on home consumption. It is quite true there has been a tremendous increase in the production of raisins and currants: the estimated crop for 1923-4, is between 47,000,000 and 52,000,000 pounds of raisins, and about 22,000,000 pounds of currants, as compared with 30,242,240 pounds of raisins, and 18,159,232 pounds of currants in 1921-22.

## Where the Exports Go

Up to the present the bulk of Australia's exportable surplus of raisins and currants has gone to Great Britain. In 1921-22 exports of raisins amounted to 13,194,049 pounds, and Great Britain took 10,078,255, and New Zealand 3,000,000 pounds. Exports of currants were 10,941,175 pounds, of which Great Britain took 8,705,422 pounds and New Zealand 698,874 pounds.

These two markets are therefore valuable, and there is no fear of the Australian exporters relaxing efforts to hold and develop them. Australia herself consumes a considerable portion of the crop, the home consumption in 1921-22, being about 17,000,000 pounds of raisins and 7,000,000 pounds of currants.

Home consumption and the British and New Zealand markets will therefore absorb a minimum of 30,000,000 pounds of the Australian production of raisins and about 9,500,000 of currants. Taking the production of the last raisin crop at the highest estimate of 52,000,000 pounds, and deducting the requirements of the above markets there is left a surplus of 22,000,000 pounds. In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1924, Canada imported 38,792,039 pounds of raisins of which 35,690,194 pounds came from the United States. Even with the

Continued from Page 26

## Learn to earn big money by DRAWING

Learn commercial art by mail under the individual tuition of Mr. Frank H. Johnston, A.R.C.A., late Principal of the Winnipeg School of Art, and other experienced instructors. Our illustrated booklet, "Art and Success," explains fully and freely how you can fit yourself to make money in this congenial profession by drawing for profit. All you need is a talent for drawing and the foresight to grasp your opportunity.



Send for booklet, "Art and Success." It costs you nothing and puts you under no obligation.

Mail This Coupon Today

National Institute of the Arts, (G.G.)  
Hermant Building, Toronto.

Please send me booklet, "Art and Success." It is understood that this places me under no obligation or expense.

Name .....  
Street .....  
Town or City ..... Prov. ....

## Does She Board With You?

She comes from a good family but is not a success.

She may be troubled with lice and vermin through no fault of her own. She certainly does not do nearly as much for you as she should, and it is entirely your own fault.

## HER NAME IS

the unclipped cow. Clip her—at least flank, udder and underline—and you will get more and better milk. Six clipped cows pay for machine in one month.

## STEWART No. 1 Clipping Machine

Best made. Clips fast. Lasts many years. Satisfaction or money back.

\$16.50 at dealers or send us \$2.00 and pay balance on arrival. Sheep shearing attachment \$16.50 extra. You'll need it for your horses and sheep in the spring.

## FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., Ltd.

345 Carlaw Ave. Toronto, Ontario

World's largest makers of Clipping and Shearing Machines.

Complete Catalogue on Request.

## Oil Light Beats Electric or Gas

BURNS 94% AIR

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities, and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, T. D. Johnson, 579 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.





# IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

## FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual General Meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held at the Head Office in Toronto on Wednesday, November 26, 1924.

The Directors' Report and Statement of Affairs of the Bank for the year ending October 31, 1924, were presented as follows:

### THE REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in presenting to the Shareholders the Fiftieth Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the affairs of the Bank as on October 31, 1924, together with Statement of Profit and Loss Account showing the result of the operations for the year.

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from last year was ..... \$1,033,833.20

The net profits for the year, after deducting charges of management, auditors' fees and interest due depositors, and after making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, and for rebate on bills under discount, were ..... 1,107,889.99

Making a total at credit of Profit and Loss Account of ..... \$2,141,723.19

During the year branches of the Bank have been opened at Church Street, Bloor and Bathurst Streets, Queen and Bathurst Streets, and West Toronto, in the City of Toronto, and Richmond Hill in the Province of Ontario. The following branches and sub-branches have been closed: Avon, Chute a Blondeau, Hawkesbury and Port Robinson, in the Province of Ontario; MacGregor, and Portage and Colony Streets, Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba; Phippen, Traynor and Yorkton, in the Province of Saskatchewan; Colinton, Crossfield and Waterhole, in the Province of Alberta.

It is with deep regret that your Directors have to record the death on April 22, 1924, of Dr. William Hamilton Merritt, who became a Director in 1907, and was Vice-President since May, 1920, and who was at all times deeply

This amount has been appropriated as follows:

Dividends at the rate of 12% per annum .....	\$ 840,000.00
Bonus of 1% for the year .....	70,000.00
Annual contributions to Officers' and Employees' Pension and Guarantee Funds .....	42,500.00
Dominion Government Taxes Paid and Reserved .....	150,000.00
Balance of Account carried forward .....	1,039,223.19
	<b>\$2,141,723.19</b>

interested in the welfare of the Bank. The vacancy in the Board has been filled by the appointment of Walter C. Laidlaw.

The Head Office and Branches of the Bank have, in accordance with the Bank's invariable custom, been carefully inspected during the year, and the Auditors appointed by you have also made their examinations as required by the Bank Act. Their report and certificate is attached to the Balance Sheet. They offer themselves for re-election.

The Directors have much pleasure in again testifying to the efficient and satisfactory manner in which the various officers of the Bank have discharged their respective duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PELEG HOWLAND,  
President.

### LIABILITIES

Notes of the Bank in circulation .....	\$ 9,526,554.00
Deposits not bearing interest .....	\$17,896,017.03
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement .....	70,227,079.87
	<b>88,123,096.90</b>
Balances due to other Banks in Canada .....	\$ 1,439,134.83
Due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom .....	220,379.94
Due to Banks elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom .....	43,495.19
Letters of Credit Outstanding .....	445,014.67
	<b>2,148,024.63</b>
Total Liabilities to the Public .....	<b>\$ 99,797,675.53</b>
Capital Stock paid in .....	\$ 7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund Account .....	7,500,000.00
Dividend No. 137 (payable November 1, 1924) for three months at the rate of 12% per annum .....	210,000.00
Bonus of 1% payable November 1, 1924 .....	70,000.00
Unclaimed Dividends .....	2,940.25
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward .....	1,039,223.19
	<b>15,822,163.44</b>

**\$115,619,838.97**

### ASSETS

Current Coin held by the Bank .....	\$ 2,107,729.65
Dominion Government Notes .....	11,217,427.50
United States and other Foreign Currencies .....	254,984.33
	<b>\$ 13,580,141.48</b>
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves .....	3,502,533.32
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund .....	342,985.30
Notes of other Banks .....	812,896.00
Cheques on other Banks .....	6,531,154.60
Balances due by other Banks in Canada .....	715,856.70
Due from Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom .....	610,401.51
Due from Banks and Banking Correspondents, elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom .....	1,057,601.78
	<b>\$ 27,153,070.69</b>
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value .....	\$13,487,079.89
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value .....	3,696,366.02
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value .....	150,900.82
	<b>17,334,346.73</b>
Loans to Provincial Governments .....	\$ 150,904.27
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts .....	6,358,730.18
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans in Canada on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds, and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover .....	5,954,066.82
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds, and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover .....	2,900,000.00
	<b>14,463,701.27</b>
	<b>\$ 58,951,118.69</b>
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts .....	49,356,226.78
Non-Current Loans estimated loss provided for .....	323,264.36
Real Estate other than Bank premises .....	475,635.50
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank .....	394,469.21
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off ..	5,063,808.65
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra ....	445,014.67
Other Assets not included in the foregoing .....	610,301.11
	<b>\$115,619,838.97</b>

PELEG HOWLAND, President.

A. E. PHIPPS, General Manager.

### AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

We report to the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of Canada: That we have audited the above Balance Sheet as at October 31, 1924, and compared it with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the Branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank. In our opinion the Balance Sheet discloses the true condition of the Bank, and is as shown by the books of the Bank. The above Balance Sheet does not include moneys which have been set aside by the Shareholders from time to time for the purpose of a Pension Fund, a portion of which is invested in shares of the Bank.

Toronto, November 21, 1924.

The President in his address reviewed general business conditions and the General Manager commented upon the different items in Balance Sheet.

Messrs. A. B. Shepherd, C.A., of Marwick, Mitchell and Company, and Percy C. Baxter, C.A., of Macintosh, Cole and Robertson, were appointed Auditors for the ensuing year and other customary motions were made and carried unanimously.

The following Shareholders were elected Directors: Peleg Howland, Sir

A. B. SHEPHERD, C.A., of Marwick, Mitchell & Co.  
PERCY C. BAXTER, C.A., of Macintosh, Cole & Robertson.

James Woods, Sir James Aikins, K.C. (Winnipeg), John Northway, Lieut.-Col. J. F. Michie, Frank A. Rolph, R. S. Waldie, George C. Heintzman, J. W. Hobbs and Walter C. Laidlaw.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. Peleg Howland was re-elected President, and Sir James Woods, Vice-President for the ensuing year.

PELEG HOWLAND, President.

A. E. PHIPPS, General Manager.



# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 10, 1924

## The Money Question

We commend to the attention of our readers the letters which we publish on another page under the title of The Money Question. It is plain from these letters that the critics of The Guide passed very lightly over our statement of our own position on this question, when they charge us with supporting the present system and opposing the claim that there is need for reform. It is necessary, therefore, to make our position plain.

We do not support the present financial system as the best possible; we are in favor of such reforms as will bring finance into greater social service. We favor a government monopoly of the issue of all currency and the establishment of a national bank through which the currency will issue to the public, and which will bear to the financial system a relation similar to that borne by the Bank of England, or the U. S. Federal Reserve System, or the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

We have persistently maintained that the rate of interest charged farmers is too high, and that the banks are making too much profit out of their control of credit. We have consistently supported all efforts to establish a system of rural credits by which the farmers can get loans at the lowest possible rates of interest. If anybody can produce an economically sound system for eliminating interest, we will vote for it with both hands; we have examined a number of systems for which the claim is made that they will abolish interest and poverty at the same time, but not one is economically sound, and to the authors the economics of interest is a closed book.

We are not in favor of the abolition of the gold standard, and we are convinced nothing but misery would follow the unlimited issue of paper currency against a heterogeneous mass of securities. That sort of thing can be done in a very limited way, but if the issue has to be made without discrimination, that is, that every citizen who possesses the required securities can pledge them against an issue of currency, who is to decide who is to be accommodated, and when enough currency has been issued? If the issue be unlimited the depreciation of the currency would be rapid and disastrous. The idea that currency issued against land, for example, will not depreciate, no matter how much is issued, is a fallacy.

In the realm of money what is wanted is an Honest Dollar, that is, a dollar the purchasing power of which is stabilized to the greatest possible extent, a dollar which will always hold the scales even as between debtor and creditor. A system which at one time hurts debtors by appreciation and at another time hurts creditors by depreciation, is not a good system, and it ought to be reformed. If the price paid by the farmer for things he needed had diminished in proportion to the price he received for the things he had to sell during the past few years, he would not have suffered to the extent that he has. If we could have a dollar which ensures that when a debt is repaid five or ten years hence, the purchasing power of the repayment will be exactly equal to the original loan, we will have gone a long way toward improving the condition of agriculture.

Several plans have been proposed by eminent economists for stabilizing the purchasing power of money; the question is yet in the sphere of discussion, and it is intimately related to the control of credit. The

financial conditions created by the war, in fact, have brought to the fore the questions of currency and credit, and it is now generally agreed that the relation between finance and industry, trade and commerce, needs more intensive study than it did 50 years ago, owing to modern developments in banking practice.

We do not believe that these great problems are to be solved by reviving ideas about money that have been exploded over and over again, nor is the question of monetary reform such an easy one. No nation today can ignore its relations with other countries, and monetary policy has an important place in foreign trade. The question raised by our correspondents involves foreign exchange, the economic meaning of interest, the theory of credit, the distinction between capital and money, the factors that change the purchasing power of money, and we have to confess that we cannot face this intricate economic maze with the same assurance of being able to pick our way through it as that possessed by some of our correspondents.

## Another Wheat Triumph

Western Canada once more sustained its reputation as the source of the world's best wheat when J. C. Mitchell, of Dahinda, Sask., duplicated his 1920 performance and came back from the Chicago International Livestock and Grain Show with the world's championship. This is the thirteenth time that the much-coveted prize has come to the prairie provinces. Thanks to Seager Wheeler's record, Saskatchewan claims 11 of the 13 championships. Last year Major Strange won for Alberta, and in 1917 Samuel Larcombe, of Birtle, brought the prize to Manitoba from the grain show at Peoria, Illinois.

Mr. Mitchell came to Western Canada from Manchester, England, and settled on a homestead in 1907, well in advance of railway construction, like many another who has brought honors to his province. His land holdings have increased to 320 acres, but he still finds time to engage in specialized seed production, which makes his farm a popular visiting place for information seekers. In winning the championship this year Mr. Mitchell wins \$675, including the \$500 prize of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, offered for the first time, and the \$150 of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. This is probably the biggest cash prize ever won by a bushel of grain, save Seager Wheeler's win of the \$1,000 C.P.R. prize at New York City.

In addition to winning first and championship, Western Canada annexed 23 out of the 30 prizes offered for hard spring wheat. Of this number 12 prizes go to Alberta, nine to Saskatchewan, and two to Manitoba. It may be noted in passing that the farms where this prize grain was produced are scattered through a territory 500 miles in extent from east to west, and 250 miles from north to south. They represent a wide diversity of soils and experienced a wide range of summer rainfall. Uniform richness of the soil, and the presence or absence of rainfall is not sufficient to explain our pre-eminence as a wheat-growing country. We have to invoke the age-old dictum that the further north a grain crop can be matured, the better will its quality be.

## The Australian Treaty

Exchanges just to hand from Australia show there is considerably more of interest to the Canadian consumer in the proposed treaty of reciprocity than the Canadian government so far has cared to make public.

In The Guide for October 15, we quoted from a statement issued by the High Commissioner for Australia in London, in which he said:

Regarding the other side of the agreement, Canada will grant Australia the British preference on fresh meat, canned meat, lard, tallow, eggs, butter, cheese, onions, raisins, currants, dried fruits (not otherwise provided for), canned fruit and vegetables, glue, gelatine, beeswax, pears, quinces, apricots, nectarines, honey and eucalyptus oil.

Canada will amend the tariff on these items so as to increase the preference. Australia will also get the same rate as France regarding wines and brandy.

The statement issued by the Canadian government was to the effect that the British preference was to be extended to Australian goods, and that the provision in the Tariff Act made in 1923, with regard to the duties on raisins and currants, was to be brought into force. No mention was made of any increases in the general tariff with that one exception, and, consequently, it appeared that there was some mistake in the statement of the Australian High Commissioner.

There wasn't. The High Commissioner was right and the Dominion government was merely showing a reluctance to give out all the facts. The treaty as brought before and passed by the Australian parliament shows the British preference increased, and the general tariff raised on a number of articles. The concessions made by Canada are as follows (omitting wines):

	Present British Preference	General Tariff	Proposed British Preference	General Tariff
Fresh meat, per lb.	2c	3c	1c	4c
Canned meats	17½%	27½%	15%	27½%
Lard, per lb.	1½c	2c	1½c	2½c
Tallow, per lb.	15%	20%	10%	20%
Eggs, per doz.	2c	3c	1c	4c
Cheese, per lb.	2c	3c	1c	4c
Butter, per lb.	3c	4c	2c	5c
Onions	Free	30%	Free	30%
Apples and other dried fruits	17½%	25%	12½%	27½%
Raisins and currants, per lb.	1½c	2½c	Free	3c
Canned fruits, per lb.	1½c	2½c	1½c	3½c
Glue and gelatine	17½%	27½%	15%	30%
Beeswax	5%	10%	Free	12½%
Canned vegetables, per lb.	1c	1½c	¾c	1½c
Pears, quinces, apricots, nectarines, per 100 lbs.	35c	50c	25c	50c
Honey, per lb.	2c	3c	1½c	3½c
Eucalyptus oil	5%	7½%	Free	15%

In laying the treaty before the House of Representatives in Australia, Hon. H. E. Pratten, minister for trade and customs, said:

We can readily imagine that the concessions proposed by Canada on primary products, of which she is a large producer, will lead to criticism by representatives of Canadian primary producers on the ground that their interests are being sacrificed to Canada's need for markets for manufactured goods.

Mr. Pratten sized up the situation correctly, but our own minister of trade and commerce, in a letter which appears in another part of this issue of The Guide, expresses the opinion that the treaty contains "undoubted advantages for the development of our natural resources," and will not raise the price of raisins and currants, or apparently, anything else. We dissent emphatically; if the treaty comes into force the price of raisins and currants will certainly advance, and although the increased duties on the other goods may not have much effect on prices, the fact remains that they constitute a beginning in the imposing of additional taxes on foodstuffs, and once the process is commenced there is no saying where it will end.



There is yet another consideration. The Australian parliament, at the session which recently closed, passed acts providing for government advances to growers of raisins and currants—approximately \$7.50 a ton on currants and \$45 a ton on raisins, and an export duty of a quarter-of-a-cent a pound on raisins and currants. It would appear, that when the Canadian government agreed to admit Australian raisins and currants free, and to impose a duty of three cents a pound on foreign imports, it was not only virtually subsidizing the Australian grower but furnishing revenue for the Australian government as well, and all this out of the slim purse of the mass of Canadian consumers. An explanation of this extraordinary treaty, from the government at Ottawa, is now long over-due.

### Sectional and Selfish

At a business men's luncheon in Montreal, a speaker who enjoys the distinction of being able to add K.C. to his name, referred to "the free trade Progressives from the West, a purely sectional and selfish minority." He is not the first advocate of an "adequate protective tariff" in this country to use the phrase, but we call attention to the remark because it happens to be reported in an issue of the Montreal Journal of Commerce, which contains an editorial setting forth the precise reasons for maintaining an "adequate" tariff in Canada.

Industries, the editorial affirms, are necessary. Think what would become of business in industrial centres if the industries failed to pay.

It is necessary that our industries should be maintained. And it is essential to their maintenance that they should have a market for the commodities they manufacture. The kind of market they must have is a market at a price that will recoup them for the expenditure on land, buildings, machinery, raw materials and labor; and, beyond this, will give an adequate return for the use of the

capital invested in the industry. The natural and primary market for industry is the domestic market. It is all important that this market should be held for domestic industries. . . . Now, in a general way, the Canadian manufacturer is unable to sell at a lower cost (than his foreign competitors), and because he is unable to do so, he requires tariff safeguards to enable him to hold his domestic market.

There is no camouflage or verbal juggling about this. The Canadian manufacturer needs to sell his goods at a price which will yield a profit and pay dividends on the invested capital; he cannot sell at as low a cost as his foreign competitor; therefore, he must be given tariff protection to enable him to charge a profitable price in the Canadian market. The Canadian consumer must pay more for such goods in order to provide profits and dividends for Canadian factories.

This presentation of the case for the tariff has the merit of lucidity and frankness. It is a straight appeal for special privileges for industry, an argument that Canadian industries should be protected against possible loss by the Canadian taxpayer. It is "sectional" and "selfish." And yet those who put forward this plea and support this policy have the audacity to call those who object to it, "a purely sectional and selfish minority." If this goes on it will be necessary for protectionists to issue a dictionary of their own.

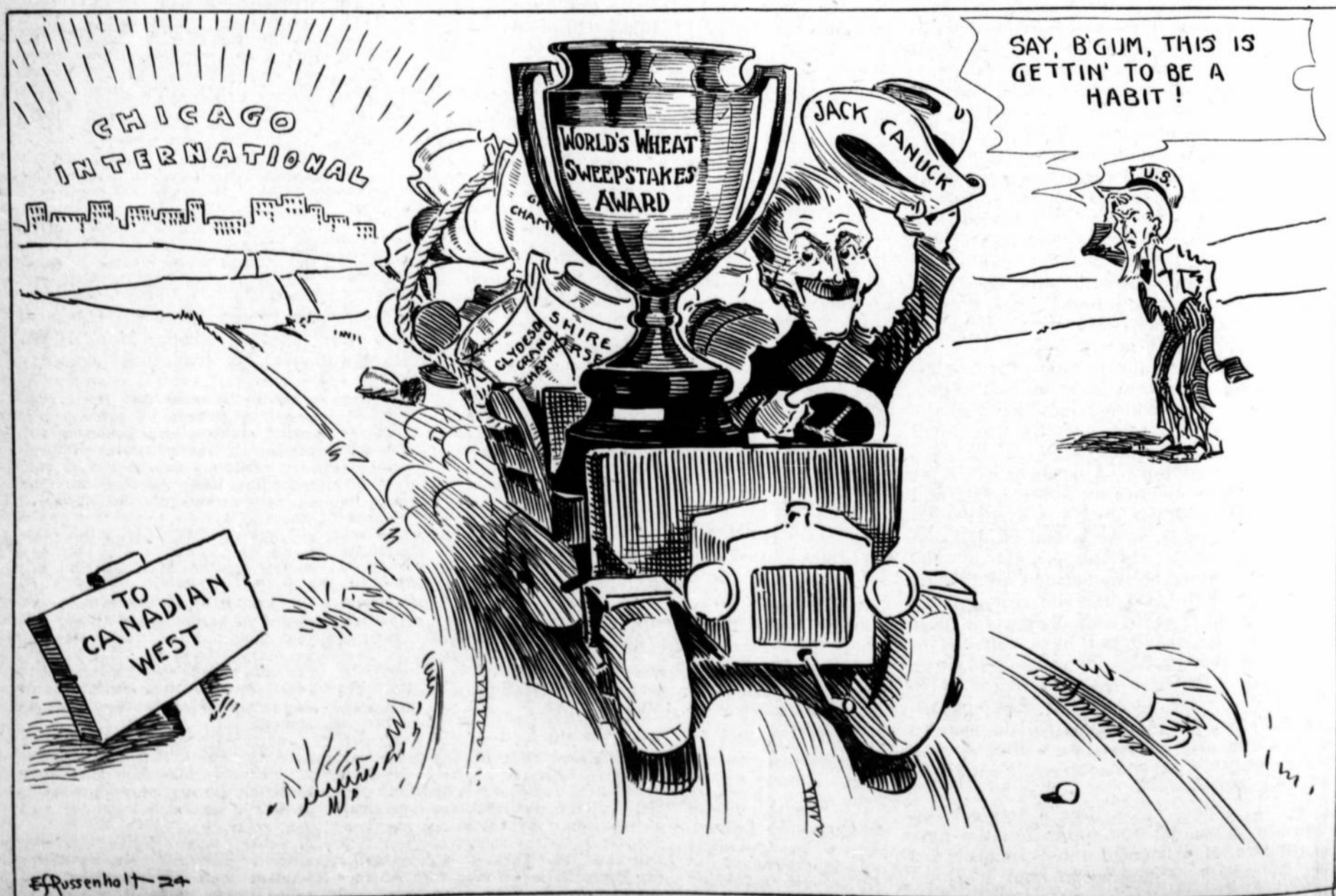
### Newspaper Responsibility

For the protection of our homes and our families we have laws which make it a punishable offence to print or circulate obscene literature. For similar reasons we have public officials who censor most rigorously the moving-picture films shown in public. Our educational authorities are constantly engaged in revising school texts to keep before the pupils the finest examples of literature and art of the highest moral and inspirational character. All this is done

in recognition of the fact that pictures and the printed word have a profound influence upon the human mind, and, consequently, and inevitably upon the moral standards of the nation. The church, the school and the home are all engaged in efforts to inculcate in the youthful mind the highest standards of decency and morality. It is only by striving towards the best that improvement is made.

The press of any country is perhaps the most powerful factor in the creation of public opinion. This very fact places upon the press a heavy responsibility. By and large the Canadian press has compared favorably with the press of other lands, and has maintained clean standards. But recently there seems to be a growing tendency with a considerable portion of the Canadian newspaper press, to copy some of the undesirable features of the press of other countries by giving undue prominence to crime, scandal and the happenings of the under-world. Perhaps the climax was reached in the story of the Indian Prince blackmail case in London two weeks ago. This filthy, disgusting and revolting story was brought to Canada by cable at heavy expense, and displayed in glaring headlines on the front page of the press. No man engaged in journalism would repeat before a mixed audience, nor even read aloud in his own family circle this story which was printed on the front page of his paper, to be seen and read by all. The publication of such stories goes far to nullify the best influences of the church, the school and the home.

A news despatch from London says the British government will scrap the Geneva protocol mainly on account of "the strong objections raised by the Dominions." If any objection has been officially registered by Canada, the Canadian people have yet to hear of it.



Bringing Home the Bacon



# The Money Question

Back to 1919

LeRoss, Sask.

The Editor.—In your issue of November 19, you print an editorial under the heading, Fiat Money, which is supposed to answer two letters from correspondents.

Your first correspondent wishes to know why the government does not print its own money instead of issuing bonds? and you shout, "Fiat Money." What are the bonds? Fiat money is money behind which there is no gold, and the bonds are issued against the credit of the country.

Your correspondent also asks why the government cannot print \$30,000,000 for a certain railway which he assumes will be a good paying business, and you shout, "Inflation." Providing his assumption is correct there is no evil inflation, for evil inflation only occurs when money is issued in excess of what the country can use at a profit. You say why not print \$30,000,000,000, and fill everybody's purse? Then you would have inflation, that is, more money than the country could digest. For instance you could eat one pound of beefsteak a day, but if you ate 30 pounds you also would have more than you could digest and without doubt inflation.

You state further that inflation, "Did more than the war itself to demoralize the trade and industry of Europe." How could this be: when Great Britain the only country in Europe to deflate its currency after the war to any extent, is suffering far more from trade depression and unemployment than any of the others? Even Germany, the value of whose currency has sunk out of sight, is able to underbid Great Britain at home in steel and iron contracts, while Poland, Jugo-Slavia and the other Balkan States are slowly capturing the jute and flax industry.

We hear a lot these days about the Hudson Bay Railway, reduction of freight rates, mixed farming, and wheat pool, all very good in their way, but none of them will get the farmer out of his present difficulties. The only question of real importance to the farmer is the lifting of the heavy burden of debt under which he labors.

During the years 1919 and 1920, we had inflation. What happened to the farmer? He went heavily into debt, when money was cheap, now he finds he has to repay these debts with dear money, and his creditor is receiving two or three times the value of the money he lent in the first place. I do not think anyone would object to the return of conditions which existed during 1919. Would it not be possible to again inflate the currency until the farmer is receiving \$2.00 or \$3.00 for his wheat, so that he might repay his creditor with the same purchasing power as he borrowed. It would not cost the European buyers any more for their wheat as the value of their currency in comparison with the Canadian dollar would be more nearly normal.

The manufacturer should welcome such a remedy, for no doubt it would decrease our imports, and the infant industries might be able to exist without the help of a protective tariff.

No doubt, Mr. Editor, there are objections to the application of this remedy, but it has one advantage, and that is, it can be very slowly applied and easily withdrawn if the results are unsatisfactory.

DAVID W. MILLS.

## For a Restricted Issue

Grande Prairie, Alta.

The Editor.—Your issue of November 19, contains an editorial, entitled, Fiat Money. Your attitude toward the money question is also seen in your cartoon. We may safely say, however, that a widespread feeling exists, that something is wrong with our money system, and that there must be something which could be done to right it. Also that this kind of a feeling or spirit goeth not out by odious comparisons or by giving it the horse laugh in a cartoon. We fully understand how tiresome and difficult the subject is. But the bankruptcy of so many individuals

*Readers of The Guide say what, in their opinion, is wrong with the present financial system and what should be done in the way of monetary reform*

Editor's Note.—On this page we publish a selection from a number of letters on the money question, which we have received from correspondents who take exception to statements made in editorials appearing in The Guide for October 29 and November 19. The money question has been a fruitful source of lively discussion on this continent since colonial days, and monetary reform has become a grave question in the conditions left by the war. Although few of our correspondents have observed the rule limiting letters to 500 words, we have on this occasion printed their letters in full, because of the prevailing interest in the subject and to give them "a fair field." We ask, however, that other letters be kept within the limit of 500 words, so as to give a chance to all those who have opinions to express on the subject.

We are not publishing letters which wander from the subject or which are written to relieve a purely personal feeling. Those who write to tell us that the reason we do not share their views on the money question is because we are tied up to the "plutocracy," should remember that if their plans are sound, every business enterprise in the country would benefit by their adoption, and consequently, we would gain and not lose by helping to get them adopted. The question of monetary reform is a big one. We are interested only in getting at the truth, and in seeking for reforms that are fundamentally sound. We are giving facilities for the discussion of the subject on that basis and on that alone.

and nations and the intolerable burdens of interest which the solvent have to bear leads us to believe that the question is important. Therefore, let us lay aside every cartoon and the comparisons which so easily upset us, and let us argue with patience the problems which lie before us, looking unto "equal rights to all and special privilege to none," the beginning and end of our faith.

Re your second and third paragraph. We are unable to judge whether the Guernsey market house was built as your editorial states, or as other pamphlets state. But we do judge that it could be built by a government issue of notes which could be withdrawn and cancelled as the rents for the market stalls came in.

Re your last paragraph, and the two schools of economic thought, "The one maintains that currency and credit should be based on the productive capacity of the country." On that basis, if the government built a coast outlet for Peace River, the productive capacity of the people would be increased to such an extent as to fully warrant the necessary addition to the currency and credit of the country. The other economic school says that currency and credit "must rest on services already rendered and goods already produced." On this basis also, if I take my horses and scraper and build a road of grade, that constitutes a service already rendered, and the government has a basis on which to issue currency. If a factory produces two steel rails for that grade, those goods already produced also furnish a sound basis for additional currency and credit.

In your fifth paragraph you say that Germany, Austria and Russia, carried out the plan of your Grande Prairie correspondent logically. Emphasis on the logic. A certain doctor gave an Indian a bottle of medicine with instructions to take a teaspoonful three times a day after meals, and a statement that he would be well when he finished the bottle. The Indian logically decided that he would finish the bottle and get well right away. But he killed himself instead. People or governments are not accustomed to sacrifice common sense for logic. The Indian killed himself with logic, lacking common sense to act on. Again a little addition to the water in the canal will float many barges now stranded and touching bottom, whereas an unlimited amount would flood the country and bring devastation. Again has Germany, Austria or Russia ever fairly attempted to carry out any plan honestly? They have carried out successfully a plan to cheat their creditors, internal and external, by inflation. In countries ruled by the financiers a plan has been carried out to cheat the debtors by deflation. The world would have run along nicely after the war without the inflation in part of it, or the deflation in the rest of it. The amount of circulating medium in use at the time when that amount is greatest, is normalcy. The

withdrawal of any amount of such medium is disastrous. Any addition to such medium is not inflation, if there is a permanent asset created warranting such addition. The discovery and mining of unlimited quantities of gold would make gold as valueless as the German mark. Then what would the gold standard gang do? They would have to find a better basis for exchange.

The title of your editorial is Fiat Money. The dictionary says that it is "paper currency issued by a government—money which does not represent coin or bullion, but is made legal tender by law." Now what kind of money have we got today? The greater part of it does not represent coin or bullion. Does the fact that the banks issue it make it sound money, whereas, if the government issued it, it would be "Fiat Money"? If the banks are sounder than the government, why don't the Home Bank depositors go to the other banks rather than to the government for their balance of 75 cents on the dollar?

Re your first paragraph. You were not asked to show why the government should not finance all public, agricultural and commercial enterprises. You were asked to show why the government should not finance a \$30,000,000 coast outlet for Peace River country, by issuing notes not bearing interest, instead of issuing government bonds bearing interest.

Now, have you shown us why? Are you or anybody else able to show us why? Your only answer is in the question, why not issue 30 billion instead of 30 million? And then you say there is "no need to argue out the answer." But we say there is such a need. Let us ask, why not borrow 30 billion and build railways and canals, etc., etc.? The answer is, nobody would loan the government that amount. Why? Because it has about reached the limit of its interest-paying capacity. Its subjects have already begun to depart. If it borrows 30 billion dollars at 5 per cent. it would have to be expended on enterprises which would make it possible for the government to pay one and one-half billion more dollars interest per year than it is paying now. Similarly why not issue 30 billions of non-interest-bearing notes? Because if the government attempted to pay back or redeem 5 per cent. of the issue each year, it would have to confine its public construction to enterprises which would be sufficiently profitable to pay the 5 per cent.

The limit of advisable expenditure is reached in the same way in both cases. The difference between the two methods begins at the end of 20 years. With the government borrowing method our progeny face the paying of the 5 per cent. ad infinitum. By the government-issuing method at the end of 20 years they will have their backs to a coast outlet for Peace River all paid for, and face the harnessing of our water-power and the transmission of that power by wire- less to the electric tractors in the field

to which our grandsons will go in the early morning and tune in and away she goes. For "eye hath not seen, ear heard nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive" of the things that may be done by an honest, united and co-operative people.

J. V. MACKLIN.

## A Scientific Currency

Tantallon, Sask.

The Editor.—I take time to advise you that at least one of your readers and a supporter of The Guide from the first, will not sit quietly and see you try to guide your readers off into the jungle of financial despair. I have never seen such rank juggling made by any one of the papers supporting the present financial system that is gradually and completely strangling our civilization. None are so blind as those who will not see.

That was a fine yarn of the Indian juggler, and it is true as you state; it never had a basis in solid fact, but to my mind in dealing with the question you have outjuggled the Indian juggler. The same may be true as to the export profit on wheat being 30 cents a bushel; but when you bring the story of the Guernsey market house into the question you are very much beside the mark.

The history of the way the Guernsey market house was financed is a splendid demonstration of a scientific, economic, medium of exchange, but your insinuation that it is claimed that it was built without costing anybody a cent is not correct. What is claimed is that it was built without any interest cost, and that the first cost was the only cost which is an undisputable fact, and so long as the value of the issues of notes are of the same value of the wealth produced this same system can be used to any amount necessary to develop Canada, only limited by our available labor power. Many of the American cities used this same method in making their public improvements, one notable example being that of the issue of \$2,000,000 by the city of St. Louis, until the power to do this was taken away from them by the manipulations of private interests upon the government of a supposedly free people.

You charge as unreal as the Indian juggler story, that "There are people today who believe that the government could build railways, bridges, roads, and public buildings, and lend money to farmers without charging interest into the bargain." I make the statement and am prepared to prove it, that all this and more, can be done if it was wise to do it. For myself I think a charge or tax should be collected thereon, to help pay off the country's heavy indebtedness, in the same way the Guernsey market house was financed, without costing the country one cent. of interest charges, by simply using a scientific medium of exchange, issued by our Dominion government, based on all the wealth and natural resources of the nation. In fact reports brought down in the federal house show that in 1914, Mr. White used this same kind of financing for McKenzie and Mann, to the extent of \$10,000,000 in that one year, and yet in 1924, The Guide wants to make its readers believe that such a monetary reform is as plausible as that Indian juggler story.

I want to state that it is my belief, that if we should secure all the reforms you advocate, and not also secure monetary reform, all our labor will be useless, as the financial system as it now functions will rob us systematically of the results of all the economic justice secured.

Judging by your recent editorials, I have to believe that you poise as an authority on this important question, therefore, for my information and your readers in general, will you tell us what you mean by "Fiat Money." My dictionary says: "Fiat—A peremptory order or decree." No material used whether metal or parchment can be called money unless it is made so by order or decree of government. All

Continued on Page 23



# Building for Permanence

**T**HE business of animal breeding—the first step in animal production—being a very old one indeed, one might reasonably expect that knowledge thereon would be such that the application of given methods would be productive of known results.

Yet in point of fact, while progress is constantly being made in the science of breeding—as an art it has probably reached its zenith—there is yet much to be discovered before we shall have come to the stage of being able to forecast with certainty the appearance and development of any given character from a given mating. It is not, therefore, in the hope of presenting anything new that this article is written, but rather with the idea of reviewing the accepted vital principles of breeding which established breeders are prone to forget, or deliberately disregard, and which beginners would do well to become conversant with.

Progress in animal breeding is for the most part made by selection, which consist simply in mating individuals possessing a common favorable variation. Under the same conditions of feed and management one cow will yield a thousand pounds more milk in a year than another; such is a favorable variation, and the mating of the better cow with a bull out of an improved cow would be selecting for milk production.

## Utility the Watchword

The principle of selection would seem to be simplicity itself, yet it involves difficulties, which as every breeder soon discovers, are not far to seek. Improvement in one direction, or more definitely, of one character, would be easy of accomplishment, but, unfortunately, in every breeding enterprise there are many characters which one desires to propagate, and the chance of finding all well developed in each of the two individuals is extremely remote. So for example in the pure-bred beef animal there are to be considered such characters as thickness and smoothness of fleshing, early maturity, color, breed type, etc., and it may well be, and usually is, the case, that in mating, some of these characters are maintained or enhanced whilst others suffer a retrogression.

In other words, the securing of all of the desired characters in his animals is in geometrical progression against the breeder.

Surely in the face of this the sane procedure is to confine our selection program to absolute utility qualities, in the doing of which we shall encounter troubles enough.

What, may one ask, has a wool covering, completely enveloping face and

*Some tempting by-paths lead the livestock breeder to certain disaster---By Prof. J. M. Brown*

eyes, to do with mutton qualities or yield and fineness of wool.

What connection is there between a black switch and milk production?

## Fertility, Vigor and Longevity

Selection for "market" qualities, such as early maturity, milk production, bone and "feather," is too often made at the sacrifice of these qualities which are vital, namely, fertility, vigor and length of life. Fertility must, obviously, be the most fundamental requirement, because whatever the degree of excellence otherwise, from the breeding standpoint, unless the animal has the ability to perpetuate her kind she is worthless.

Moreover, the menace here arises not so much from the sterile animal as from the infrequent breeder, since the former is soon discovered and disposed of, but the latter is maintained in the herd in the vain hope of her recovering normal breeding powers.

Vigor and longevity are also of the highest importance. A cow may have inherited ability to produce great quantities of milk, but, lacking the constitution which enables her to properly discharge her functions, the inherited capacity is of little value.

Now it must be apparent to any unbiased observer that the tendency has been quite general to overlook these primary requirements in the desire, which in some cases, became also a mania to secure special qualities.

## Some Costly Whims

So, for example, extreme blockiness and depth of fleshing have been obtained at the sacrifice of high fertility; phenomenal milk producers at the expense of udder attachment, type and vigor; rib and constitution have been sacrificed to action, bone, foot and feather; and now we are well on the way to stretching out our bacon hogs to a point which is not consistent with requisite vigor and feeding qualities.

But to return for a moment to the question of fertility, we recognize, of course, a relative low fertility or complete sterility the direct result of a diseased condition of the genitals, and traceable to bacterial invasion of one kind and another. As against this, however, there is an inherited fertility which, as with any other quality, can be increased or lowered by selection. What better proof could we have of the effect of selection on fertility than the disaster which overtook the Bates' "Duchess" strain of Shorthorns. The inbreeding practiced by Bates is gener-

ally supposed to have been the "cause" of the sterility which followed, but the truth of the matter is that inbreeding cannot cause anything. There must have been in the instance of the "Duchess" line an inherent tendency to low fertility which rigid selection by inbreeding simply served to intensify. Let us more freely recognize, therefore, the possibility of increasing by selection the essential qualities of high fertility and longevity, whereof the old, prolific and proven female shall appear in the sales ring less of a despised individual and more truly a "golden hoof."

## Value of a Proven Sire

The problem of securing a suitable successor to the herd sire is one which is more or less constantly before the progressive breeder. So few individuals are capable of adding to the excellence of a well-bred herd, and such can be discovered only by actual trial with females of known worth. The process takes time and the proven sire is so valuable that failing to utilize his powers to the uttermost would seem nothing short of a shameful waste. Yet how many such sires go to the block annually long before their period of usefulness is over?

The demand is ever for young males, the breeding powers of which are unknown, because a mere pedigree is no guarantee of breeding ability nor is an exceptionally good individual always or even commonly an exceptionally good breeder.

The reasons advanced in favor of young sires of freedom from viciousness and a longer period of usefulness, are paltry. There is some truth in the contention that older males are not such sure breeders, but this for the reason that quite commonly male breeding animals are not fed and handled in such a way as to retain their active breeding powers. The whole point here is that exceptional proven sires are scarce, and that every time such are disposed of prematurely to the block, our livestock industry suffers. What we need is a little more co-operation to the end that good blood be not only conserved, but that it may not have to go a-begging as is so frequently the case.

## Quality versus Quantity

The beginner in livestock production being usually filled with enthusiasm for good stock, is very likely to reason that for purposes of foundation a few outstanding females are better than a larger number of lesser merit.

Yet many a breeding enterprise has ended in disappointment through failure of the breeder to recognize that quite rarely does the exceptional female (or male) beget offspring as good or better than herself. Were it not so then rapid improvement in livestock would be a very simple matter. Always there is the "drag of the race" to contend with. The tendency in breeding is towards the mean of the race or species.

It is an experience common enough, on visiting the large flocks and herds in which from time to time the "good things" in animal form and function arise, to be surprised at the comparatively large number of mediocre or inferior individuals in those same herds or flocks. With the amateur such an experience is apt to be disconcerting, although the circumstance is quite explainable. Mediocrity we have always with us, but by selection we raise the standards of mediocrity. It must, therefore, be evident that for purposes of selection numbers are required, hence in assembling a female foundation it is wiser to expend a given sum on a larger number of fair individuals than on a small number of select ones.

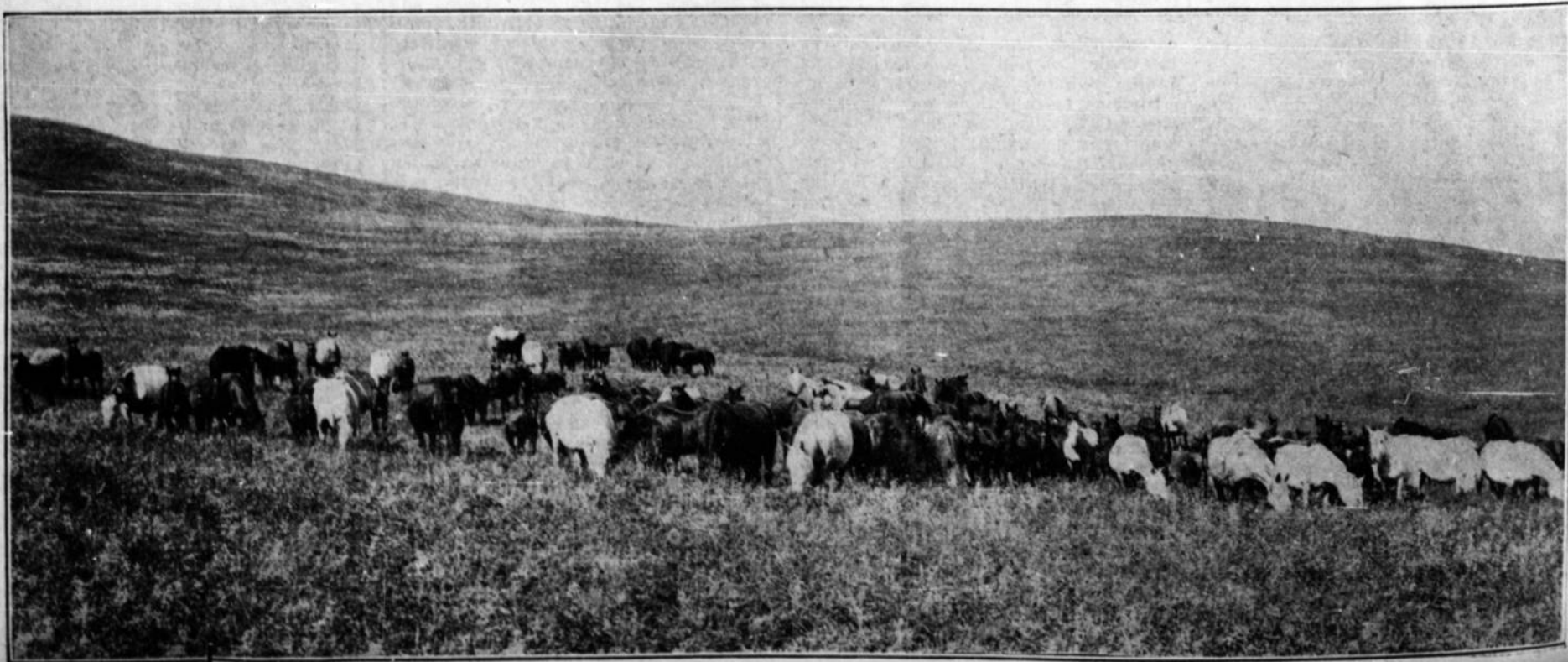
## The Part Nutrition Plays

The object of all selection is to purify the ancestry so that the progeny will be uniformly good.

But a good individual may be the result of a common inheritance with exceptional opportunities for development, a good inheritance with fair opportunity, or an average inheritance coupled with average opportunity.

On the other hand a poor ancestry, together with poor opportunity for development, can only result in a poor individual. Now it must be obvious that the only means the breeder has of determining what inherited qualities his animals possess is by the degree of development attained by individuals; therefore to enable him to select wisely, "breeding must be backed by feeding."

In this connection one frequently hears the argument put forward that the scrub animal is hardier and consumes less feed than the pure-bred. Here there is a misconception. If by "hardier" is meant better suited to an adverse environment of feed and shelter, then the argument is sound, because the "scrub" is to quite an extent the product of natural selection. The real difference in value lies, however, in the fact that the pure-bred has greater capacity for feed and development. It is not here a question of how much total feed is consumed, but rather the use to which the excess of food over and above maintenance is put.





# "Don'ts" for Fur Farmers

*Some species of fur bearers which may, and some which may not be profitably domesticated---By Robert G. Hodgson*

**S**O much has appeared in the press lately in regard to the animals that are being raised for their fur and those that are going to be raised, that one wonders just where the matter would stop, and if it wouldn't be a good idea to give a little advice on "What animals not to raise."

It is quite common to run across a news item such as this: "Gauged by the progress made in fur propagation the time is rapidly approaching when hardly any animal valued for fur or meat will be excluded from the list."

said of some of the smaller animals that are now being raised for their fur.

## The Rapacious Weasel

The weasel or ermine produces a pelt that is uncertain in value at any time, because its intrinsic value depends on the whiteness of the pelt. At best it is worth but a dollar or so, and who can imagine a profit feeding these gluttonous creatures for a season or even a month, particularly if he understands their nature and feeding capacities.

Recently considerable has appeared on the badger as a coming fur bearer. There is no very great demand for the pelts of these animals at the present time, and the very finest hides bring no more than \$5.00 each, yet the badger is a large, strong animal and a big eater. Where there could be any profit in raising them I cannot see.

At the present time there are quite a number of skunk and raccoon ranches located throughout Canada. The owners invariably state that they are making money, and while it is possible that this may be true, I fail to see how they can, for the matters of low pelt value and high feeding costs apply here as to the others enumerated above; not quite so much perhaps, but still they apply to a more or less extent.

The trouble is that too many farmers fail to keep track of what raising does cost them in money, time and labor, therefore they figure they make a profit; in fact some of them I have known to figure everything profit that they secured from the sale of stock or pelts. One must get away from this idea and know exactly what costs are, and with the two animals mentioned, when actual costs and returns on the investment are compared and balanced, I believe most of the skunk and raccoon farms would be found to be operating at a loss.

## Raccoon Pelts Cheap

The very finest raccoon pelts bring about \$5.00 each, and skunk, \$1.50 to \$2.50. They breed but once a year, and the litters are small compared to certain other animals like the muskrats. Just where the profit lies I cannot see. These animals are easy to raise and undoubtedly there will be good money in the business of raising skunks and raccoons at a later date when prices go up, but



Mr. Hodgson is not sanguine about the prospects in the Karakul sheep business

at the present time I would not advise any person to start with these animals, if he was starting out with the intentions of having a highly profitable business.

"What animals can I raise and make money raising them?" you will probably ask. There are now quite a number, some thoroughly established, and as much a part of animal husbandry as raising hogs or cattle and others still in the experimental stage.

## The Real Money-Makers

There are, for instance, the different members of the fox family, the silver, the black, the cross and the blue. I would not advise any person to attempt the reds or other color phases of the fox species; the pelts are not sufficiently valuable. Much is known of the habits of these animals and the methods of raising, so that a very large proportion of the gamble has been removed. The silvers offer the biggest profit at the present time, while the black as a distinct species is not to



A pair of ranch-bred martens

be recommended; the cross fox may throw you some fine litters with perhaps some good silvers in them, and there is good money to be made raising the blue foxes.

The mink I have already dealt with in an article in *The Guide*, of November 19.

There are big possibilities in raising muskrats and while the pelt of this animal is low in price per individual pelt, muskrats are so prolific in breeding that the profit lies in the quantity produced: the fur farmer with muskrats is in much the same position as the grain grower with wheat. While the price per bushel or per pelt may not be high, each is produced on a large scale at small per capita expense, and the profit lies in producing in large quantities. And both are being produced in large numbers today, turning in to their producers a handsome profit.

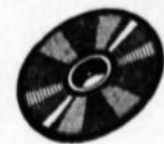
A close relative, the beaver, is also receiving much attention today, as an animal to be domesticated and used for fur-growing purposes. Ranchers of beavers are scarce today, but those that are engaged in the business are making big money, because beaver pelts are a standard fur much in demand at high prices. More, however, will be given about this animal in a succeeding *Guide* article.

## The Otter

Following the success being attained with beavers, others are starting out with otters. These animals in the natural state are great wanderers and covering many miles in a single night travelling up and down streams. Confinement does not seem to bother them, although experiments have shown that the wild animals do not breed sometimes for two or three years after captivity. But even today the same

# Old Dutch for Kitchen and Pantry.

**Cleans quickly thoroughly.**  
**Won't scratch.**  
**Contains no lye or acids.**  
**Goes further and does better work.**



**A Disc Instrument which Plays All Makes of Records**

**\$100 After Trial**  
Most Beautiful Phonograph Outfit

An offer which removes all risk and doubt. Enables you to hear its wonderful tone and to inspect its beautiful design. Sent on free trial. You are the sole judge. If you like it, keep it, and send us only \$1.00 as first payment, after the free trial. Easy monthly payments after trial.

**Write!** Send letter or postcard today asking for free literature which gives you complete information about this unusual offer. Write for it today.

**BABSON BROS. Ltd., Dept. P 319**  
311 King Street East, Toronto  
110 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

The author regards fox farming as one of the most, if not the most, profitable branches of fur farming.

Already the variety has grown until the majority of fashionable furs are being reared in pens, along streams and lakes. There is yet one fur no man has been able to conquer, and that is the wolverine. But there are trappers familiar with the habits of the animals who aver that they will soon transform him from the scourge of the trap line to a revenue producer."

## A Greedy Feeder

When one knows the habits of the wolverine, that he is the biggest glutton in the animal world, that he is exceedingly strong, and would require an expensive enclosure to hold him, that his breeding is uncertain, and the litters small, and that the pelt is worth little, the prospective breeder will realize that such an animal would be a liability rather than an asset as a fur producer under domestic conditions. And just to warn prospective fur farmers against starting in with such animals, I shall enumerate some of the unprofitable ones to raise; animals that practically mean failure from the outset so far as any return on the investment is concerned.

There is the wolf and the coyote which animals may be classed pretty well in the same category. They can be raised and are being raised at the present time, but they require too much food and care, too big an outlay in pens. When the season is ended one invariably finds that he is away in the hole instead of having any profit.

The bear, the lynx, practically any member of the feline tribe are worthless as money-makers in the line of animal husbandry, and the same thing can be



**1/2 lb. VACUUMIZED TINS**

**OGDEN'S**

**CUT PLUG**

— and in **15¢** PACKETS

Always the same

**OGDEN'S LIVERPOOL**

**BIG MONEY in TRAPPING THIS YEAR**

**RAW FURS**

**FREE** Hallam's Trappers' Guide—96 pages; illustrated; tells how and where to trap; what bait and traps to use; is full of useful information.

Hallam's Trappers' Supply Catalog—28 pages; illustrated; of trappers' and sportsmen's supplies, at low prices.

Hallam's Raw Fur News—Gives latest prices and advance information on fur market. Write to-day—address as below.

**John Hallam Limited**

557 HALLAM BUILDING, TORONTO

## This Knife Given Away---FREE

### A SPECIAL OFFER AND A REAL BARGAIN

A KNIFE WITH A REPUTATION  
BEST QUALITY TOOL STEEL  
HAND WROUGHT—STURDY



The "Village Blacksmith" butcher knife makes a friend wherever it goes because of its good quality and strength. As a special offer we will send it to you **FREE AND POSTPAID** if you send us a subscription (not your own), new or renewal, at our regular price of \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years. **REMEMBER** an extra knife is always useful, and it will not be hard to get subscriptions to The Guide, for it gives greater value than any farm magazine in Western Canada.

This knife will not cost you a cent. Make it yours today.

**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE**  
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

thing applies to mink, and there is no doubt but that otters will, if given a small amount of water, thrive in confinement and produce young.

Marten and fisher, two members of the weasel family, 'closely' alike in appearance and general characteristics are being raised in pens at the present time and producing young. For a time some of the ranchers had difficulty in getting them to produce young, but this has to a large extent now been overcome and fishers particularly, when taken young, domesticate quite easily and give wonderful results to their owner.

At one time Karakul sheep attracted wide attention as fur producers (Persian Lamb) and money-makers. There

are several people in Canada raising these animals on quite a large scale. Persian Lamb fur at present is low in price, and it will have to advance considerably before any person will get rich at the business.

Chinchilla rabbits have attracted a great deal of attention within the past few years as money-makers. The fur is used to imitate the genuine Chinchilla, while the flesh is sold on the market for food. I regret to state that it is hard to get official figures on raising this animal although raisers invariably assure me that they are making good money in the business. As they are easy to raise and produce a large number of young in a season there should be fairly good money in the business.

## Hog Raising

The Problem—By A. McLeod

This is the first of three articles to appear in The Guide. The second and third will appear in the issues of December 17 and 24.

**A** WONDERFUL transformation has taken place within my recollection in the matter of pork as a food. From being one of the poorest and coarsest of meats, cured pork has become one of the daintiest, most healthful and most generally used of the meats.

The Canadian prairies are among the most favored spots on earth for hog raising. Hog feed is easily grown, the climate is admirable and healthful for the pig as well as for the pig raiser, and no better pork can be produced anywhere than right here. In one word conditions are very favorable for pork production.

There is an admirable market for our bacon and other pork products in Great Britain, a market that is specially friendly to us and our pork. Our British cousins would gladly buy all our bacon, particularly since our little tour de force in France with them in recent years.

Notwithstanding all this our pig-raising business is not prosperous, indeed it is decadent. The conclusion is inevitable that the country, the climate and the market being satisfactory, the difficulty is a human one, a defect in the hog raiser.

The situation is a very simple one. The hog raiser on the continent of Europe has driven us out of the British bacon market. And the reason is he produces better bacon and other pork products than we do—or to put it the other way he is able to produce and sell his products of the same quality at a cheaper rate than we do in that market. And this, though he is handicapped by poorer conditions for pork production than we have. The Danes are our chief competitors, and we are in the habit of referring to them as if they controlled the British bacon market, and the fact is they set the pace in putting bacon on that market.

### A Fundamental Change Needed

Now my purpose in this article is to point out that there is no difficulty in the prairie farmer getting a place in the sun in the British bacon market. That is to say, there is no objective difficulty. I admit there is a subjective difficulty. The prairie farmer has to right about face in his attitude to pig culture; he has to turn a spiritual summersault. And that is a difficult thing for a man to do who is cocksure he is right. If it were a mere change of his industrial methods or even of his economic methods, that were easy, but to admit to himself that he is wrong spiritually and face the other way is a hard problem.

At the present time the business of pig raising is not reasonably profitable nor is there any permanency to it. The price of hogs flutters up and down. The farmer does not know what price he is going to get when he breeds his sows, for that matter he doesn't know what he will get when he ships them to market. And for this unsettled and unsatisfactory condition he is blaming someone else, the government, the packer, the grader, the transporter, the drover—anyone else but himself. And so long as that continues there will be no surcease of his trouble.

The simple fact is that there is no one else to blame but the pig raiser himself. "Thou art the man." We have to come to admit that before there is going to be any change, and the sooner we do it the sooner will pig raising be put on a sound industrial and economic basis.

### Believers in Mutual Aid

May I suggest that the pig raiser ask himself one question—"Is it what the Danish government, or packer, or grader, or transporter, or drover does for the Danish farmer that enables him to capture the British markets?" And the answer is plainly in the negative. The fact is that the Danish farmer dominates the Danish government, and the packers, and the graders, and the transporters, and the drovers, and we farmers might do the same if we used their methods. But though the Danish farmers dominate the Danish government and all the rest of it, they don't ask the government to so function as to get them the British market. That would be a very roundabout way to turn the trick, if it could be done in that way, which it never yet has been done. What the Danish farmers say is this: "We will get together and do the thing ourselves." And then they get together and they stay together and they do the thing.

This is done in plain sight of us, there is no secret about it, they write books explaining the whole thing from beginning to end. And what do we do? We grouse and whine and blame everybody but ourselves.

### State Aid Inadequate

We baited the government since the war to fix things for us, and the government sent a commissioner to investigate and report on the British market and the Danish producer—and he investigated and reported and devised a scheme for improving the bacon breed of hogs, introducing a new system of grading, lining up the packers, capturing the British market and making the pig-raiser happy ever after. It didn't work. Now the government is going to put some new frills on the tail of the scheme and then—"hurrah, we have it now." The whole thing is buncombe—nothing more or less than rot. You can't perform any operation on the pig, or the packer, or the grader, that will cure the evil. The only man that needs to be operated on is the pig raiser and he doesn't think he needs an operation. Now I am undertaking the ungracious task of telling him in as clear language as I can use, that he and he alone needs to be operated on, and he has to do the operating on himself for it is a spiritual operation.

The farmers have to get together themselves, they have to co-operate—in the breeding of pigs—in the feeding of pigs—in the curing of bacon and other pork—in the shipping of the same—in the marketing and in the financing of the whole thing from start to finish. And they have to do all this in the same way the Danish farmer does it. When they do this, and do it as effectively as the Danish farmer does it, we will recapture the British markets and not before that. The reason we can recapture the British markets is because



**The New 1925 Walsh NO-BUCKLE HARNESS**

**30 DAYS FREE TRIAL**

The world's most sensational harness offer, and most widely-used harness. Use a set on your own team 30 days free. Don't send a penny until convinced this harness will serve you better, cost you less. I have proven it to thousands in Canada.

**World's Strongest Harness.** No buckles to tear straps, no rings to wear straps, no buckle holes to weaken them. Steel testing machines show Walsh leather to be twice as strong as ordinary leather. Six month's bark-tan process. Rust-proof, galvanized hardware.

**Saves Repairs—Costs Less.** Easily adjusted to fit any work horse. Ten styles; Breachingless, Side Backer, Express; etc. all described in free book. Write today for factory prices, free trial offer, and free book.

James M. Walsh, Pres., Walsh Harness Co.  
Dept. 30, 42 Wellington St. E., Toronto, Ont.

**Send No Money Write for FREE book**

12-25

cattle in Great Britain are now only 10 per cent. above pre-war values and present values at Toronto and Winnipeg are about five to ten per cent. above pre-war values. At \$20 per head the present cost of ocean transportation is over 150 per cent. above that of pre-war time. This increase, unfortunately, cannot be absorbed or included in the price to the British buyer, since he is not dependent on Canadian cattle for his live cattle supply, and if he were he would not buy at prices unfavorable in comparison with those obtaining on imports of chilled and frozen. Ireland is selling almost one million cattle annually to Great Britain.

"As the case stands it is apparent that the present rate is vastly unfavorable to the development of any extensive trade. As to how a rate more in line with the value of the commodity may be obtained, in our opinion this is a matter which rests largely with the producers' organizations and other shipping parties.

"Coincided with the removal of the embargo there was a general belief that there would be in the neighborhood of 200,000 cattle for export during the year. As a matter of fact the total did not reach 60,000. On the other hand we shipped well over 120,000 to the United States, and paid one and a half to two cents duty on them, an amount equal to or in excess of the ocean rate per pound on a 1,200 pound beast. Admitting the higher land freight and cost of ocean feed on overseas cattle, it is quite possible that the steamship companies are somewhat dubious as to the permanency of our trade with Great Britain. They are naturally of the opinion that should the United States tariff be removed, a possibility not so remote as to be negligible, then there would be a cessation of overseas exports and they, the shipping companies, would be left with a lot of expensive fittings and equipment on their hands. Without being accused of holding any brief for the shipping companies, one may sympathize with their viewpoint.

"It would appear then that if the producers' organizations and other shippers could get together and make a definite proposal to the shipping companies as regards the volume of cattle to be exported and would give a satisfactory guarantee, then it is quite probable that the companies would meet them at least half way. Last year a number of boats had considerable difficulty in obtaining sufficient cattle to fill the space available.

"As regards the Canadian Merchant Marine vessels, we are advised that, owing to the limited size and the interior construction, these boats are not very suitable as cattle carriers. The limit of their capacity is about 275 head. The cost to the country in refitting these boats for the cattle trade would not be offset by the advantage gained through a lower rate to the exporters and the industry in general.

### Sask. Marketing Conditions

In the course of a report made through the mixed farming committee to the Saskatchewan Economic Board, W. Waldron has the following to say in regard to cattle export trade.

"We find that selling values of our

### Implements for Corn

In the spring of 1924 we planned to handle part of our corn field with ordinary farm machinery to ascertain if this could be done by any farmer.

On May 20, I sowed three acres of "Minnechesney Flint," with an ordi-

## INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., LTD. TORONTO

International Live Stock Preparations have been relied upon for 36 years by owners all over Canada to make unthrifty stock healthy. They are the best—made by men who know how and from the finest materials procurable.



One bottle of Gombault's has value and curative results equal to ten bottles of ordinary liniments.

The price of Gombault's Balsam is \$1.50 and considering how lasting and effective it is, you should never be without a bottle. Then you'll have it handy when needed.

Gombault's Balsam is made from wonderful, penetrating oils, that scatter congestion and destroy the cause of trouble. Simply apply according to directions and the results are sure in every case of bruises, cuts, sprains, burns, backache, sore throat, colds—in rheumatic conditions—in all cases where external application is needed.

At your druggist's or from us direct, at \$1.50 a bottle, upon receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Sole Proprietors and Distributors for Canada and the United States. Toronto, Canada. Cleveland, Ohio.

## GOMBAULT'S BALSAM

The Imported Liniment HEALING and ANTISEPTIC

## Make Big Profits on Poultry

### This New Buckeye Book Tells You How

Here's a new and different book on poultry. You'll want it if you are interested in making real profits. It tells you facts never before published. You will learn how Mr. Hale Thompson of Williams, Ind., made \$3200 on a 60-acre farm in one year—all from poultry. It tells how Mr. Earl Auld, of Yarmouth, Iowa, has developed a flock of chickens which now brings him in \$1200 a year.

#### Add \$500-\$1000 or More To Farm Profits

It will tell you how you can add \$500, \$1000 or more to your farm profits—easily, surely. It tells how to develop better layers, how to cull, how to get

more winter eggs, how to sell at higher prices. It tells the truth about incubators and brooders. It tells you why Buckeye equipment is used by the most successful poultry raisers everywhere. Why the great agricultural colleges use Buckeye equipment, why county agents everywhere recommend it, why it is used by the U. S. Government, and why you can't make Buckeye profits without Buckeye Equipment.

#### Write For This Book

And now you can have a copy of "Bigger Poultry Profits" FREE. Just write for it. It may be worth hundreds of dollars to you. Write for it today. Just fill out the coupon or send a postcard.

#### Mail Now

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.  
123 Euclid Ave., Springfield, O.  
Please send me my copy of "Bigger Poultry Profits."

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Town \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

nary 18-run double-disc drill. The rows were three feet apart, and the kernels dropped about one foot apart in the row. The field was spring plowed, harrowed and packed. The corn was above the ground June 5, but during the rest of the month the corn practically stood still.

Here I made mistake number one. I harrowed the corn twice just as it came through the ground, the early days of June were cold and dry, and it was the last week in June before the corn was high enough to see the rows and start cultivating. Meanwhile the weeds grew and the corn did not. The harrowing covered up the corn so it was impossible to see the rows to cultivate. Had I "blind" cultivated before the corn was up, the weeds would have been more easily kept in check.

We sowed corn in June on our summerfallow for fall pasture, using both corn planter and grain drill, but left only six discs on the drill removing the others and leaving the markers in

pairs, thus it was possible to see the drill rows where the corn was sown and cultivation was easy before the corn was up. Our experience is that "blind cultivation" is more effective in killing weeds than harrowing just as the corn comes through the ground.

This plot was cultivated with the scuffler, the ordinary spring-tooth field cultivator, and the two-row corn cultivator. Of course the corn cultivator did the most effective work, but the man who does not care to buy a corn cultivator can effectively keep his row crops clean with a field cultivator. We removed enough teeth so that the cultivator took two rows at once, it was drawn with a good sized team. The scuffler did good work, but it is rather hard to keep it from hilling the corn. When you try to cut hilled corn with the grain binder it is almost impossible to drive across the rows as the ridges make the going too rough.

The past season was the most unfavorable one for corn this part of the



Part of the Aberdeen-Angus herd of M. W. Bell, Islay, Alta.



Mail your order to us at Winnipeg. Telegraph it or phone it. If there is an agent at your station we will ship C.O.D. (collect on delivery), with goods subject to examination. Thousands of farmers are saving money and getting better goods by ordering from us. Thousands of them will tell you so.

With Magneto. Every MAC-LEED engine has a magneto. This is the greatest little power plant regardless of price. Complete with Webster Magneto. Bore  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. stroke 5 in. Shipped complete with pulley and simple instructions. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Weight about 235 lbs.

**142A35**—Price complete, all ready to run.

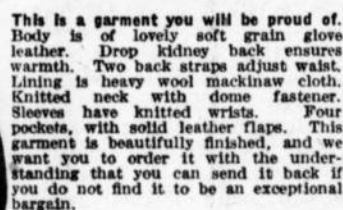
This complete outfit costs you less than is usually asked for an engine alone. Engine is our 1½ H.P. Multi-Speed Magneto Engine, with heavy double-gear Pump Jack and belt complete, ready to pump. For wells up to 250 feet deep. Weight about 335 lbs.

**142A159—Price, complete:**

This leather-lined, all-wool Mackinaw is remarkable value at this price. The mackinaw cloth is 100 per cent wool, 32 oz. weight. The heavy leather lining is 2 1/2 ins. deep and makes this coat warm and windproof. Sleeves are lined with heavy tweed, with knitted wristlets. Full shawl attached collar, all around belt, large patch pockets. Choice of following plaids, brown heather with blue check, or brown heather background with green check, or a pleasing quilt combination of dark leather-lined.

**142A631 — Leather-lined Mackinaw—Sizes 36 to 46 chest.** Price                     

If ordering to go by parcel post allow extra for Manitoba, 40c; Saskatchewan, 52c; Alberta, 66c; B.C., 80c.



142A98—Glove		Leather		Vest—Sizes	
36	38	40	42	44	46 chest
					Price

If ordering to go by parcel post allow extra for Manitoba, 25c; Saskatchewan, 31c; Alberta, 39c; B.C., 47c.

**THE MACLEOD CATALOG WILL SAVE YOU MONEY**

It is free for the asking, yet it is worth many dollars to every farmer needing Farm Supplies and other goods. Do you receive a copy regularly? If not, write for one.

**MACLEDD'S LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG  
COR. MACDONALD & MAY ST. THREE BLOCKS EAST OF C.B.D. STATION

## PLAN YOUR TRIP

country has ever known. July, August and September were wet and cold. All crops were practically a month later than usually in maturing. We had no frost until August 30. That night it froze ice, the corn was then in the milk. We had two or three slight frosts during the first week in September, and a severe frost September 30. Some of the corn ripened fit for seed, but most of the ears were in the dough stage. They made "soft" corn, the kind that if husked is just about impossible to cure in the crib. We cut this corn with the grain binder, stooked it, and later stacked it.

This particular three-acre block was handled mainly without special corn machinery. This particular kind of corn is in the early flint class, our own selection and breeding. The stalks this season averaged five feet high, the ears were borne about 15 inches from the ground. Ears gave no trouble in cutting as they were all high enough to be well above the binder table. This variety is very leafy with fine stalks and many suckers. It is not difficult to cut with the grain binder. The yield was about two tons of dry fodder per acre.

## Buy Planter Before Binder

Summing up, I would not advise drilling corn where wild oats or Russian thistle are very bad, as it is impossible to clean the weeds out of the rows. Most annual weeds can be killed by the dirt thrown over the corn row in cultivating, but this does not apply to wild oats. If you want to use corn to clean the land buy a corn planter and check-row your corn. Corn growers are often advised to buy a corn binder as a start in corn machinery. Rather buy a corn planter. A grain binder is all right for cutting the early flints, and is twice as fast as a corn binder. Many farmers this year found their corn was too short to cut with the corn binders. I repeat, grow flint corn and go easy on the corn binder proposition.

A small part of this block was manured, the balance was not. The manured portion made ripe corn, the balance did not. A great deal of our old soils are too cold, they need barnyard manure or sweet clover to warm them up. We have worked the humus and nitrogen out of our soils to such an extent that we must put them back with either clover or manure if we are to go on farming. On the clay soils in this section, if the ripening of the wheat could have been hastened one week, rust would not have taken such a heavy toll.

The superiority of home-grown, fire-dried seed was never more clearly demonstrated than the past season. Our corn was sown on a cold creek flat, and excepting in the alkali sloughs we had 100 per cent. germination. Corn growing even for fodder will never be an assured success in Manitoba until we can have our own home-grown, fire-dried seed corn.—Gordon McLaren, Pipestone, Manitoba.

## Livestock Co-operatives in U. S.

The United States Department of Agriculture has recently issued a report showing that livestock to the value of \$163,000,000, was sold by farmers in the year 1923, through co-operative marketing associations. All told there were nearly 1,500 associations reporting to the government. It is especially interesting to note that in the great livestock states of Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and Ohio, 62 per cent. of the total number of livestock marketed were handled through co-operative associations.

During the ten years from 1914 to 1923, the average amount of business for each association annually increased from \$79,000 to \$108,000. In the state of Ohio the average amount of business is now \$231,000, Iowa \$127,000, Illinois \$110,000, and Minnesota \$94,000.

Co-operative selling agencies controlled by farmers have been operating in the terminal livestock markets since 1917. There are now 25 such agencies. They handled in 1923, nearly 10,000,000 head of livestock which would fill 150,000 stock cars. The animals were sold for \$192,000,000. The total amount of dividends returned to shippers during the year was \$820,000.



# Fruit Growing in Saskatchewan

By Seager Wheeler

IN the pages of The Guide, I have previously told of my fruit growing experiments in the past four seasons.

Beginning with a few trees in 1920 and 1921, and increasing my plantings each season in the number of trees and varieties until the present time when I have some eight acres planted to as many varieties of apples, plums, cherries and small fruits as I was able to secure. As the greater part has been planted in the past two seasons only a few varieties have yet fruited. But the varieties that have fruited indicate the actual possibilities of fruit growing in Saskatchewan, and probably throughout all the prairie provinces.

The varieties that fruited last season and again this season made up in quality what it lacked in quantity. For the time my trees have been planted it is yet too soon to expect anything in great quantity. Each season a few more sorts may come into fruiting, and in greater quantity as the years go by, but in quality what was produced this season was equal in size, flavor and coloring, to any of its kind produced in localities more suited to fruit production. From fruits produced on the farm this season we have some 200 quarts of preserves for home use, and this does not represent all that was grown.

I would point out that from the time I planted my first trees that no season has been favorable for tree growth, rather otherwise, through the lack of rainfall and open dry winters with light snowfall. Moreover, a hail storm in August, 1923, bruised all the trees, especially the young trees recently planted. They were injured in the bruising of the bark on the stems and small branches, and followed by a dry winter and cold backward spring which dried up the sap, consequently many died back to the ground and others were killed outright. I lost some 150 young apple trees and a few plums that had been planted that season.

Probably these would have been saved had I taken the precaution to mound up with earth in the late fall as I did with some of the trees. These started into growth in the spring at or near the ground and all made growth during the season. A number of the older planted trees were killed back in the tops and had to be cut back. The larger sized and older trees were not injured.

## Injury Extended to Native Trees

All the hybrid plums, viz., Tom Thumb cherry, Opata, Sansoto and Wachampa, that grow in bush form, had to be cut back to near the ground. This was also partly due to injury from jack rabbits, who eat the fruit buds along the branches into the wood itself and with the hail injury resulted in the drying out of the fruit-bearing branches. The damage was not confined to the fruit trees as all young growth

of willows, cottonwood and poplars were killed back also. The spring was backward, dry and cool and retarded the blossoming. Even as late as the first week in July some plums still had a few blossoms.

In spite of all these drawbacks some varieties fruited and ripened. As I am not protecting any fruit trees, in order to give each kind a test as to ability to withstand adverse conditions, the results up to the present time are very satisfactory.

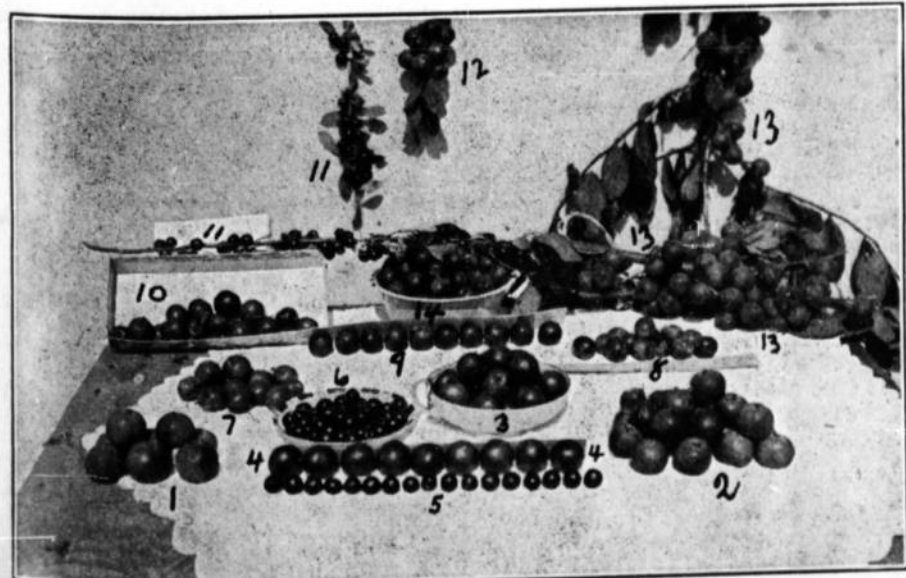
Beginning with the small fruits: In raspberries—Ohta, Sunbeam, Latham and two of Hansen's raspberries all gave a nice lot of fruit, and have proven hardy without any protection whatever. Herbert raspberry winter killed to the ground in the past three seasons and gave no fruit. Sunbeam raspberry is quite prolific and a nice berry if allowed to ripen. Ohta is a light red, large sized berry. A few that were picked measured a full inch in diameter, soft and melting to the taste, a fine dessert and preserving berry. Latham so far has not been as prolific, but is a nice large berry of good quality, later than Sunbeam or Ohta. All are nice promising sorts for the home garden.

## Apples

As the standard apples planted have not yet fruited I shall refer only to what crabs fruited. The Red Siberian crabs fruited quite freely again this season. It is a very hardy sort, and gave a nice lot of fruit considering they have been planted only four years. This is the second season of fruiting. A smaller sized crab of good color, ripens well and excellent for preserving. The Tony, one of the Saunders' Hybrids, gave one or two apples small in size. Silvia, another of this kind, a nice small eating apple, also fruited again this season. Hansen crab, a nice red colored small apple, ripened well this season, stood 14 degrees of frost on the tree without injury. Fine for jelly or preserves. Olga, one of Prof. Hansen's crabs, planted three years ago, as a one-year-old, 12 inches high, gave 36 apples of about the size of the Transcendent crab. Dolga, another of the Hansen crabs, planted at the same time would have fruited, but was injured by rabbits, and had to be cut back. Transcendent crab, although cut back gave a few nice apples, fine specimens, of better color and size than any I have seen shipped in from B.C. this season.

## Plums

Opata plum is one of the several hybrid plums originated by Prof. Hansen, of South Dakota, and although these were also cut back to stubs near the ground, what part of the tree was left was loaded with nice plums, some of the branches were so full that it would be impossible to get another plum on. One small branch, one inch in length and no thicker than darning cotton, had a cluster of 15 fine large



Samples from the 1924 fruit crop on Seager Wheeler's farm

1, Transcendent crab; 2, Olga crab; 3, Sansoto plum; 4, 12 and 13, Opata plums; 5, Improved Sand cherry; 6, Hansen Sand cherry; 7, Red Siberian crab; 8, Mammoth plum; 9, Tom Thumb cherry; 10, Wachampa plum; 11, Sand cherry; 14, Wachampa plum.



*for 40 years*  
**The World's Christmas Gift**

The popularity of Waterman's as a gift rests upon universal confidence.

Over 40 years ago Waterman's produced the first practicable and efficient fountain pen. Constantly improved, the Waterman's Ideal has ever maintained the highest standard of quality and the name itself is today recognized as the guarantee of perfection.

Enthusiastic over its two score years of faithful service, Grandfather gives a Waterman's to Grandson. Charmed by its simple beauty, Mother gives one to Daughter. And so on down the Christmas gift list, Waterman's is Ideal for all.

There is no chance of the nib you select being unsuitable because the recipient may easily exchange it for one of another style at any one of the 5,000 Waterman dealers across Canada.

There are three colors — the Merry Christmas Red, the gleaming Black, and a delightful combination, the Mottled — and in each of these there are three styles and three sizes to choose from.

Selection and Service at  
the best Shops

**Waterman's**  
*The Ultimate in Pens*

Waterman's  
Ideal  
Fountain Pen



## Farm Account Book

### It is not what you Make but what you Lose

that determines your success. Every farmer should know what each department of the farm is making or losing. The Farm Account Book shows you this at a glance. It shows the sources of your expenses and your receipts, and enables you to find out just what money you obtain from the crops, livestock, dairy products, and poultry and eggs.

### The difference between a Rut and a Groove

is only a matter of inches. A farmer once said that bookkeeping only showed him how much money he lost. Most farmers would be glad to know whether they were making or losing money, which department of the business was profitable or unprofitable, and would use this information as a basis on which to plan future policies. The harder times are the more one needs to know how the business stands.

This book was especially prepared for western farm conditions. No bookkeeping experience is necessary. Anyone who can read, write and figure can use it. Each page explains itself, the system is very simple. Numerous tables of weights and measurements are given, it contains information on the Income Tax, and is of great assistance in making out Income Tax returns. One of the older children could keep the records up-to-date. Should you ever want to borrow money from the bank this book will supply all the information needed. The banker will know just what your assets and liabilities are, and will have a better basis on which to judge your credit.

### START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

Get the Farm Account Book in time to begin using it on January 1, 1925. We will send you this book Free and Postpaid for one subscription to The Guide (not your own), either new or renewal. Our subscription rates are \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years. You will find this book of great value to you, and the subscription can be obtained in a few minutes, so don't pass up this opportunity.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MAN.



Only **\$500** FOR A GENUINE  
DOWN Easy Payments for Balance  
The radio opportunity of the season. Write today for Free Radiola Catalog and Radiola offer being made now!

**RADIOLA**  
BABSON BROS. 110 Princess St., Winnipeg  
Dept. R-919 321 King St., East, Toronto MADE BY WESTINGHOUSE

We are Distributors for Southern Saskatchewan for **Westinghouse Radiolas**

Our 32-page illustrated Price List No. 12 sent on request

**Midland Radio Company Limited**

BOX 9 REGINA, SASK.



## The Christmas Gift Supreme



### RADIOLA X

Complete with four WD-11 Radio Tubes and built in loud speaker; everything except batteries and antenna \$325.

The most seasonable and appreciated modern gift is a Radiola.

It will provide varied amusement and educational enjoyment for the entire family throughout each day and evening of the years to come.

"There's a Radiola for every Purse"—your purse. So, select this gift supreme, for delivery this Christmas.

Gladly demonstrated and installed by dealers—everywhere.

Made by

**CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY, Limited**  
Hamilton - Ontario

Sales Offices in:  
Toronto Montreal  
Winnipeg Ottawa London  
Fort William Halifax  
Moncton Calgary  
Edmonton Vancouver



## RADIOLAS ON EASY TERMS

We carry complete lines of these wonderful Receiving Sets. Any of them may be purchased on our Easy Payment Plan. Write us today for illustrated folders and detailed information regarding prices and terms.

**WINNIPEG PLANO CO LTD** 333 PORTAGE AVE

AGENTS FOR NORTHERN ALBERTA:

Dealers Write Us (CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE)  
RADIO SUPPLY COMPANY LTD. 10,008 101A AVE., EDMONTON, ALTA.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide

plums. Its color is purple, turning almost to black when fully ripe, green fleshed, of nice eating quality, closely resembling the green gage plum, excellent for preserving whole or made into jam. Sansota, a Hansen hybrid, also had a little fruit this season that ripened a dark red purple fleshed plum, about the size of the Opatas.

Wachampa plum, another of Hansen's hybrids bore fruit in the two past seasons and ripened about the same time as the Opatas, a dark purple with dark purple flesh, somewhat similar to the Opatas.

The Cheresoto is another of the Hansen hybrids, very prolific, but about two weeks later in ripening than the others. This plum is smaller than the Opatas and others mentioned. As the blossoming season was backward in the spring they did not ripen.

### Tom Thumb Cherry

This is also one of Hansen's hybrids and bore fruit this season, and has ripened for three seasons now. As I have only one or two of this variety I did not have as much fruit as the other kinds, although I have several recently planted that promise to come into bearing next season. In fruit they are only slightly smaller in size to the Opatas plums and almost black when fully ripe, with dark purple flesh, excellent for preserving whole or for jam or pies.

My specimens of Sapa are too recently planted to give any fruit, although I understand it is a fine plum.

### Improved Sand Cherries

Among the sand cherries there are quite a variety of individual character in respect to size and quality. Some of these are excellent for eating out of hand when fully ripe, excellent for sauce or preserving whole. I am growing only the improved sorts, and they fruited freely this season and are of good size, some of them equal to the commercial cherry.

I have experimented with several kinds of grapes, but all have winter killed excepting the Beta grape. These have fruited in the past three seasons, but ripened only in 1922, when they ripened well. In 1923, the hail in August prevented them ripening. This season the spring was late, cold and backward for good growth, so that what grapes set did not ripen before heavy frosts. This is a small black grape resembling a small Concord grape.

Hungarian and Alpha grapes are fairly hardy, but have not yet fruited.

Among the tree plums Mammoth ripened a few fruit as well as Cheney, and a few other unnamed kinds.

As only a few of the larger number of different varieties of fruits have yet fruited, I am not able to pass any opinion on their merits. What sorts have fruited up to the present time I would place the Opatas plum and Tom Thumb cherry as first in order of merit. The Wachampa also are early in ripening, prolific and good quality, and should have a place in every farm garden as well as in the smaller town and city gardens, as they occupy only a small space and come into bearing early; they sometimes bear when one year old and on one season's growth of wood.

### The Queen of the Orchard

I did not include the strawberry. I have grown the Progressive everbearing with more or less success. I find the greatest difficulty is to get them to hand from the nursery in good condition. They are often too far gone or dead when they come to hand. I am increasing my plot with home-grown plants. Owing to the dry summer they did not come into bearing until late in season. I picked my last berries this season on November 1.

In closing I would say that to anyone who may be interested in growing any of the fruit referred to, that they will make no mistake in growing some of the hybrid plums and Tom Thumb cherry, and the raspberries mentioned in this article.

The time has now come when we may with assurance grow a large variety of fruit with some measure of success, sufficient to supply the home with all the preserves, jellies, jams, etc., for the whole season through until fruiting time comes around again.

## Free Gland Extracts Start Hens Laying

Almost unbelievable results in egg production follow the use of a new preparation that combines pure poultry vitamins with ovarian gland extracts. Amazing increases in the egg yield start in just a few days, and hens and pullets keep on laying as never before thought possible. The gland extracts act directly on the ovaries, or egg-laying organs, rebuilding and revitalizing them so they can produce eggs to full capacity. The vitamins supply those mysterious yet necessary food elements that are lacking in the food at this time of the year. Government experiment stations report that hens properly fed vitamins, lay 300 eggs as against 60 for the average hen. Just think of it! Five times as many eggs. Also says, "Pullets start laying at an average age of 139 days." These essential vitamins and gland extracts can now be had in convenient form in Vita Gland Tablets. All you need to do to get two to five times as many eggs is to crush these tablets in the drinking water. Then watch the eggs roll in. Old hens take on new life. Pullets start laying weeks earlier.

### How to Get Yours Free

Simply send your name and address to the Alexander Vita-Gland Laboratories, 27 Bohan Bldg., Toronto, Ont. They will promptly send you two big regular \$1.25 boxes of Vita-Gland Tablets. Give the postman only \$1.25 and the few cents postage, when the package arrives, or if handier enclose \$1.25 and they will be sent postpaid. Your neighbors will be so amazed at the eggs you are getting that they will gladly take the extra box off your hands at what you paid for both. Furthermore, if results are not satisfactory, just say so any time within 30 days, and back comes your money. Eggs are high and going higher. You can get them when prices are highest and profits biggest. Take advantage of this special guaranteed offer today.

## LUMBER

Direct from Mill to you

Mill-Graded Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Millwork, etc., delivered to your nearest station at big saving—Quality of every piece guaranteed—Special attention to Club Orders.

DELIVERED PRICE LIST AND PLAN FOLDER FREE ON REQUEST

Houses and Barns designed especially for the North-west. Delivered estimates on your plans or bill of material. Ten years in business.

**Farmers' Mutual Lumber Co. Ltd.**

TOWER BUILDING, VANCOUVER, B.C.  
Capital: \$100,000. Bankers: Royal Bank.

## SIMONDS SAWS

Use "Simonds" Crescent Ground Saws; their teeth are of even thickness throughout the entire length of the saw, thus making binding in the kerf impossible. Crescent Grinding is an exclusive Simonds feature. **SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LIMITED** Vancouver MONTREAL St. John, N.B.

"HEADLIGHT" **COAL**  
STEAM OR DOMESTIC USE  
A Coal for Every Purpose and Purpose  
Positively No Bone or Shale  
WRITE US FOR PRICE AND TERMS  
**TOPFIELD COAL CO. LTD.**  
TOPFIELD, ALTA.

**FITS** permanently stopped by Trench's world-famous remedy for Epilepsy and Fits. Simple home treatment. Over 35 years' success. Thousands of testimonials from all parts of the world. Send for free book giving full particulars. Write at once to **TRENCH'S REMEDIES LIMITED** 327 St. James' Chambers, 79 Adelaide St. E. Cut this out **TORONTO, CANADA**



## Charging Batteries

Now that the radio season is under way and many of our subscribers are laying up their cars for the winter, we are receiving a good many enquiries concerning the possibility of keeping the battery charged with a farm electric light plant. The following is a typical enquiry:

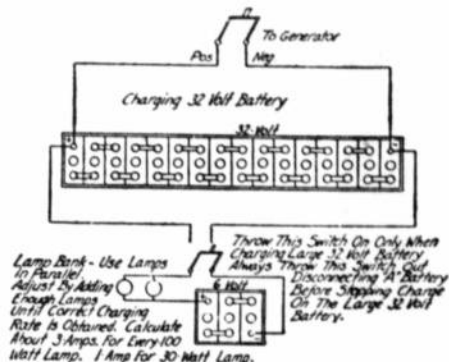
"We have a 6-volt automobile battery which we wish to charge from a 32-volt farm lighting plant. Can you give us a diagram showing the proper way of connecting it up? How shall we get the necessary resistance to keep the amperage to the proper amount? Would it be better to get a resistance coil, and where could this be obtained? Should they be charged directly from the generator or from the battery? How long will it take to charge the battery?"

It is entirely possible to charge an automobile storage battery from a farm lighting plant, provided the person has the necessary knowledge and equipment. It is not a paying proposition for the average operator to attempt this, however, since by the time he counts the time used in getting his equipment ready and doing the charging and testing, the money spent for wires, switches, lamps and sockets, fuses, distilled water, hydrometer, extra fuel to run the lighting plant and so on, he will have spent several times what it will cost to take the battery out of the car and have it kept on charge for two or three months at the garage. Add to this the likelihood that

ignorance of the proper handling in charging may seriously damage either the battery or the lighting plant, it is decidedly a very risky proposition.

For the benefit of those who feel that they are sufficiently expert to handle the work, we will take up briefly the way in which it should be done. The diagram shows the method of connecting up the battery to be charged to the feed wires of an ordinary farm lighting plant, where the power is direct current generated by the generator of the outfit. Power from city or power lines is nearly always alternating current, and cannot be used without the use of some machine to change it into direct current.

The automobile battery must be connected up to the line wires as shown in diagram D-494, in such a way that the current is sent through the battery to be charged in the direction opposite to that which the battery normally delivers its current. This means that the positive battery terminal must be connected to the positive line wire and the negative terminal through the



Charging Auto Or Radio "A" Battery From Lighting Plant. D-494

lamps to the other line wire. The positive and negative terminals of the battery are usually marked, but it will be necessary to find out which line wire is positive and which negative. This can be done by placing one lamp in the sockets with the switch open, then connect the battery up as shown and close the switch for an instant and watch how the lamp burns. Now open the switch, turn the battery around and connect the wires to the opposite terminals, close the switch and watch the lamp again. The connection which gives the dimmest light at the lamp is the correct one. Another method of determining which is the positive and the negative wires is to stick the two into a glass of water in which a pinch of salt or soda has been dissolved, when bubbles will form at the negative wire. If both wires show bubbles, the negative will give off by far the greater number. The wires used should not be less than No. 14, rubber covered, and No. 10 is better if the wires are of any length.

For resistance 32-volt lamps are generally used. The lamp sockets are mounted on a board on the wall and are connected in parallel as shown, one wire being connected to one side of all the sockets and the other wire to all the opposite terminals. A lamp can be switched in or out simply by screwing it in or out of the socket. The number of lamps to be used as the resistance will depend on the size of lamps, size and condition of battery, and whether charging is done from the generator or from the lighting plant battery. The ordinary auto or A-battery requires a comparatively large current, and for that reason should always be charged from the generator as shown in the diagram. One 100-watt 32-volt lamp, assuming 35 to 38 volts at the generator will allow approximately 3 amperes to flow, a 60-watt about 2 amperes, a 40-watt about 1.3 ampere, and a 30-watt about 1 ampere. Two lamps will allow about twice as much as one, a 100-watt and a 30-watt about the same as 4 amperes, and so on. Or if preferred, one can use instead of the lamps what are known as charging plugs, which are small resistances of various strength which are screwed into the lamp sockets. These plugs give certain amperes at 32-volts, and the proper size and number should be secured to give the required maximum charging current. These can be secured from the manufacturer of the lighting plant or through any electrical dealer.

## The Radiola 3-A Made by Westinghouse

Only  
**\$5<sup>00</sup>**  
Down

Easy  
Payments



## Complete Outfit Ready to Set Up

The Radiola 3-A represents the last word in wireless reproduction. It is a WESTINGHOUSE PRODUCT. The name of the greatest manufacturer of electrical apparatus thus guarantees its absolute scientific perfection. It is the best buy of the radio season—the greatest opportunity since the coming of radio.

For the first time, this set is now offered at a popular price, on liberal terms. You can now have the genuine Radiola 3-A—four tubes, all equipment ready to set up, for only \$5.00 down and easy monthly payments.

The complete outfit includes tubes, head phones, dry cells, batteries and aerial.

You can enjoy a GOOD radio set at all times. But most pleasure is to be had in the fall, winter, and spring months. Now is the time to get your set. And you can have the best at a reasonable price, on liberal terms. Choose a Radiola 3-A, made by Westinghouse and make no mistake. There is no longer any reason why you should not have this excellent set in your home. Write today for our offer.

## Two Week's FREE Trial— Easy Payments

We guarantee you two weeks' FREE trial in your own home. Put the set up and use it just as if it were your own. Ship it back if you are not satisfied, and we will refund your money. If you decide to keep it, you can pay for it on easy terms.

## Write Today for Free Book

telling all about this great offer. Just mail a post card or letter at once, and we will send you full details of this sensational radio opportunity. Remember, this is the genuine Radiola 3-A, made by WESTINGHOUSE, the greatest manufacturer of receiving sets! Write TODAY.

**BABSON BROS. of Canada, Ltd., Dept. R819**  
110 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.—321 King St., E., Toronto, Ont.

**RADIOLA IIIA** Four-tube set, long distance on loud speaker, with tubes and head set. Delivered to your station **\$80**  
Add for batteries and serial \$14. Add for loud speaker \$18.  
DEALERS WANTED  
Sun Electrical Co. Ltd.  
Regina, Sask.

**NOTICE LANDS AND MINERALS—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY**  
Offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of DESIRABLE AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. Various parcels may be leased for HAY and GRAZING purposes for a three-year period, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for COAL MINING AND OTHER VALUABLE MINERAL LEASES actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to LAND COMMISSIONER, HUDSON'S BAY CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

**STAYS CAUGHT**  
**GIBBS TWO TRAPS**  
kill and hold every animal. "Wring-offs" impossible. At dealers, or sent postpaid, 75c each or \$2.50 doz. Send for catalog describing also new "Gibbs Dope Trap" for larger animals.  
W. A. GIBBS & SON  
Dept. CM12 Toronto, Canada

## A Useful Gift FREE



Enjoy the satisfaction of possessing a real good knife.

The knife shown above is Sheffield stamped, a sufficient guarantee of its quality. It is a sturdy, well-made article, having two high-quality steel blades, a stag-horn handle, with nickel bolsters at the head end, and steel-lined. A general purpose knife, not too heavy to carry in your Sunday clothes, hence it makes a useful gift for man or boy.

To anyone who will send us a subscription (not their own) to The Guide, either new or renewal, at our regular rate of \$2.00 for three years, we will send this knife Free and Postpaid. Renewals will be extended from date of present expiry.

This is a bargain offer. The knife is a valuable one, and the supply is limited, so don't delay but act today and send the subscription to:

**The Grain Guide**  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

## Order Your Farm Help Now

TO BE OF SERVICE to Western Canadian farmers and help to meet their needs in securing competent farm help, the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY will continue its farm help service during 1925 and will include in this service, as last year, the supply of women domestics and boys.

Through experience in the last two years, the Company is now in touch with a number of good farm laborers in Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Holland, Switzerland and other European countries and can promptly fill applications for farm help.

In order to have the help reach Canada in time for the spring operations, farmers requiring help must get their applications in early, to enable us to secure the help needed.

Blank application forms and full information regarding the service may be obtained from any C.P.R. agent or from any of the officials listed below. THE SERVICE IS ENTIRELY FREE OF CHARGE.

### THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Department of Colonization and Development.

WINNIPEG—M. E. Thornton, Superintendent of Colonization.  
T. S. Acheson, General Agricultural Agent.

Canada Colonization Co.

SASKATOON—W. J. Gerow, Land Agent.

H. F. Komor, Special Colonization Agent.

REGINA—G. D. Brophy, District Passenger Agent.

CALGARY—T. O. F. Herzer, Assistant to Superintendent of Colonization.

EDMONTON—J. Miller, Land Agent.

VANCOUVER—H. J. Loughran, Land Agent.

H. C. P. Cresswell,  
Superintendent.

J. S. DENNIS,  
Chief Commissioner.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE





Crab apple tree in blossom on a prairie farmstead. One tree this size produced 130 lbs. of crabs last year.



This is the way the Compass cherry grows under prairie conditions.



Branches loaded with Opata plums at W. J. Boughen's, near Dauphin, Man.

Grow your own fruit for eating and preserving. There's a market right at your door for the surplus.

# CRAB APPLES CHERRIES PLUMS

Can be Grown

Anywhere on the Prairies where wheat will ripen

Let us help you start a Fruit Garden with improved cultivated varieties



OPATA PLUM

"More money can be made from an acre of plums on prairie farms than an acre of oranges in California." This statement was made by a level-headed, practical fruit grower who had proved it to his own satisfaction.

Try to picture a fruit garden when the trees are in blossom, the beauty, the color, the charm and fragrance of it all; and then as the fruit ripens, the weeks of satisfaction and delight obtained while sampling and consuming the luscious fruit. Picture mother's pride in being able to provide a variety of dessert for the table both winter and summer. Nothing you can do for your community invaluable service by showing them the almost boundless possibilities of fruit growing on the prairies. Furthermore, in the next few years fruit growing is going to be a very profitable side-line for those who see the possibilities of this branch of farming and make a start now.

All the fruit not needed for your own use will be eagerly purchased by people who will come to your farm and pay you the cash for it. Thus you will have no marketing problem. The varieties listed below have been grown successfully for years in both the northern and southern parts of the middle West, notably at Dauphin and Morden, in Manitoba; Rosthern and Indian Head, in Saskatchewan, and at Lacombe and Onoway, in Alberta. This is your opportunity to start a fruit garden immediately, without any initial expense for nursery stock. All the varieties described below will thrive well in any district where wheat can be ripened. This stock will reach you in a fresh, healthy condition, and not one cent will it cost you for transportation or any other charges.

## Description of Stock we are distributing

**NOTE**—All trees are one year old, and in case any variety becomes exhausted, we will substitute something as good and as hardy as that ordered.

Stock will be shipped to reach you at the right time for planting in May. Full instructions regarding planting cultivation and future care will be sent with each order.

**Plums** All the varieties listed below, except the Assiniboine, which is an improved native plum, are hybrids obtained by crossing the best wild species obtainable with a sweet tame variety. Many of them will begin fruiting the second year after planting. No fruit is likely to give as much satisfaction as these improved plums.

**ASSINIBOINE**—The largest and one of the best of the native plums girdling  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches. An excellent preserver. Fruit is red and splendid for eating raw when fully ripe.

**MAMMOTH**—Same size, but little earlier than Assiniboine. A prolific bearer and a sweet, round, luscious fruit. Good for eating or preserving.

**CHENEY**—One of the best plums. Ripens two weeks later than Mammoth. A large, firm, red plum, good to eat when ripe, and a good preserver. Prolific bearer.

**OPATA**—A cross between the native Sand Cherry and Burbank's Gold Plum. The fruit is dark purplish; flesh firm, sweet, greenish; pit, small; ripens early in August, hangs firmly on to tree a long time after ripening. Excellent for eating or preserving. Frequently bears fruit year after planting.

**SAPA**—Companion plum to Opata, being cross between Sand Cherry and the Sultan (a red-fleshed Japanese plum grown in California). Ripens week to ten days later than Opata, hangs on to tree until it dries up like a prune. Excellent for eating and preserving. Frequently bears fruit year after planting.

**Crab Apples** Have been grown successfully for many years in all parts of the prairie provinces. By improvement and selection we now have varieties equal to those imported from Ontario and British Columbia. They yield large crops and are vigorous and hardy.

**RED SIBERIAN CRAB**—Said to be hardiest standard crab. A beautiful tree in bloom and in fruit. Annual bearer, long lived, and good preserver.

**YELLOW SIBERIAN CRAB**—A clear yellow crab. Little larger than Red Siberian. Good preserver.

**TRANSCENDENT CRAB**—The large commercial crab, and one of the very best. Yields heavily, ripens early, long lived and hardy.

**Cherries** The cherries listed below are hybrids, and though they have the appearance of a plum they have a decided cherry flavor when eaten raw or cooked.

**COMPASS CHERRY**—Frequently bears fruit the year after planting and reaches full bearing in three years. Fairly hardy, ripens in September. Can be eaten raw if fully ripe.

**CHAMPA CHERRY**—Makes a small ornamental tree. Fruit blue-black. Bears year after planting and abundantly every year thereafter. Good to eat raw or cooked.

## OUR OFFER

We will send you—all charges prepaid

3 Fruit Trees for \$4.00 in Subscriptions.  
7 Fruit Trees for \$8.00 in Subscriptions.  
15 Fruit Trees for \$16.00 in Subscriptions.

Our regular subscription rates are \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years. Either new or renewals accepted. Note the saving by subscribing for three or five years.

**PLEASE NOTE**—These trees are not for sale. It was impossible to obtain more than a limited supply of this hardy and healthy fruit stock, hence those who order early will be most certain of getting what they want.

**FIRST CHOICE IS BEST**—Is particularly true in this case. Look over our offer and you will find it a most generous one. Getting the subscriptions is both pleasant and easy when you point out the good features of The Guide. Enthusiasm and action will bring you results. Capitalize every opportunity you can make to get subscriptions, and when you get them send them in promptly to

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

..

..

WINNIPEG, MAN.



# The Window Gazer

By Isabel Ecclestone MacKay

(Continued from Last Week)

## What Has Happened so Far

Hamilton Spence, a young professor from Ontario, arrived at the cottage of Dr. Farr, situated on an island off the West coast, near Vancouver. He came for a rest and the opportunity to study Indians. He found that the Doctor was a half-demented old rogue who had taken a month's board in advance, but had no intention of keeping Spence as a boarding guest as he had promised by letter. Other members of the Farr household were: Li Ho, the Chinese cook, and the Doctor's daughter, Desire. Spence had a seizure of sciatica and was forced to remain as an invalid in the cottage. Desire puzzled and interested him. Spence saw that there was little love between this very matter-of-fact but charming girl and her father. Questioned as to why she did not leave surroundings that were so unsuited to her, she told Spence that she had tried to leave more than once, but the old Doctor has always made it impossible for her to hold any business position. Speaking of her early life and its unhappiness, Desire said: "When I was younger we lived in towns. I used to wander off by myself down the main streets and gaze in the windows. I never went into any of the stores. The things I wanted were inside, and for sale, but I could not buy them. I was just a window-gazer. That's what I am still. Life is for sale somewhere, but I cannot buy it." When the time came for Spence to leave he proposed marriage to Desire on the grounds that he wanted a home of his own and Desire wanted to get away from the dreadful old Doctor. Knowing Desire's deep distaste for marriage he explained that the arrangement was simple and would work wonderfully well; he would secure a capable secretary and a wife to look after his home, and Desire would be able to live in happy surroundings, they both agreeing to leave love out of the counting altogether.

## CHAPTER IX

WITH the recovery of a leg sufficiently workable in the matter of climbing stairs, Dr. Farr's boarder had resigned the family couch in the sitting-room and had retired to his spartan chamber under the eaves. From its open window that night he watched the moon. Let nothing happen to the universe in the meantime, and there would be a full moon on Friday night. The professor hoped that nothing would happen.

She had not exactly said "Yes" yet. He must not forget that. But it could do no harm to feel reasonably sure that she was going to. He did not conceal from himself that he had brought things off remarkably well. That last argument of his had been a masterpiece of strategy. There were other, shorter, words which might have described it. But they were not such pleasant words. And when a thing is necessary it is just as well to be pleasant about it. No harm has been done. Quite the opposite. Desire's one valid objection had been neatly and effectually disposed of. And now the matter could be dropped. It would be forgotten. . . . What did it amount to in any case? Other men lied every day saying they had never loved. He had lied only once in saying that he had. . . . At the same time it might be very embarrassing to. . . . yes, certainly, the matter must be dropped!

They would, he supposed, find it necessary to elope. . . . No sense in looking for trouble! The old gentleman had been odder than ever the last day or so. He had ceased even to pretend that his guest's presence was anything but an annoyance. He had refused utterly to enter into any connected conversation and had been restless and erratic to a degree. "Too much moon-devil," according to Li Ho. That very afternoon he had met them coming down from their talk up on the rocks and the ironic courtesy of his greeting had been little less than baleful. At supper he had remarked sentimentally upon the flight of time, referring to the nearness of Friday in a way eminently calculated to speed the parting guest.

Friday, at latest, then? If they were to go they would go on Friday—Friday and the full moon.

In the meantime he felt no desire for sleep. The moon, perhaps? Certainly there is nothing in the mere business-like prospect of engaging a permanent secretary to cause insomnia. The professor supposed it was simply his state of health in general. It might be a good idea to drop a line to his medical

man. He had promised to report symptoms. Besides, it was only fair to prepare John. The candle was burnt out, but the moon would do—pad on knee, he began to write. . . .

"Beloved Bones—I am writing in the hope that the thought of you may cause cerebral exhaustion. I find the moon too stimulating. Otherwise I rejoice to report myself recovered. I can walk. I can climb hills. I can unclimb hills, which is much worse, and I eat so much that I'm ashamed to look my board money in the face. You might gently prepare Aunt Caroline by some mention of an improved appetite.

I had a letter from Aunt Caroline yesterday. That is to say, three letters. When you included (by request) "positively no letter writing" in my holiday menu, you did not make it plain who it was that was positively not to write. So, although she tells me sadly that she expects no answers, Aunt Caroline positively does. I may say at once that I know all the news.

On the other hand, there is some news which Aunt Caroline does not know. Owing to your embargo on letters, I have not been able to inform my aunt of the progress of my book, nor of my discovery of the perfect secretary. I have not, in short, been able to tell her anything.

So you will have to do it for me. But first, as man to man, I want to ask you a question. Having found, by an extraordinary turn of luck, the perfect secretary, would you consider me sane if I let her go? Of course you would not. I asked myself the same question yesterday and received the same answer.

So I have asked her to marry me. I put it that way because I know you like to have things broken to you. And now, having heard all your objections (oh, yes, I can hear them. Distance is only an idea) I shall proceed to answer them—

No. It is not unwise to marry a young girl whom I scarcely know. Why man! That is part of the game. Think of the boredom of having to live with someone you know! Someone in whose house of life you need expect no odd corners, no unlooked for turnings, no steps up, or down, no windows with a view? Only a madman would face such monotony.

No. It is not fair to the other party. The other party has a mind and is quite capable of making it up. She will not marry me unless she jolly well wants to. Far more than most people, I think, she has the gift of decision. Neither is it as if what I have to offer her were not bona fide. Take me on my merits and I'm not a bad chap. My life may have been tame but it has been clean. (Only don't tell Aunt Caroline.) I have a sufficiency of money. What I promise, I shall perform. And as for ancestors—well, I refer everyone to Aunt Caroline for ancestors. If Miss Desire marries me she will receive all that is in the bond and any little frills which I may be able to slip in. (There will not be many frills, though, for my lady is proud.)

Yes. Aunt Caroline will make a fuss I trust you will bear up under it for my sake. I think it will be well for her to learn of my marriage sufficiently long before our return to ensure resignation, at least, upon our arrival. After the storm the calm, and although, with my dear aunt, the calm is almost the more devastating, I trust you will acquit yourself with fortitude.

And now we come to the only valid objection, which you have, strong-mindedly, left until the last—my prospective father-in-law! He is a very objectionable old party, and I do not mind your saying so. But one simply can't have everything. And Bainbridge is a long way from Vancouver. Also, as a husband I can take precedence, and, by George, I'll do it! So you see your objection is really an extra inducement. It is only by marrying the daughter of Dr. Farr that I can protect Dr. Farr's daughter.

# Knotted and deformed by Rheumatism



## Try this world-famous rheumatism remedy

Here's quick, genuine relief for even the oldest, most obstinate rheumatic aches.

Pat on gently a little Sloan's. Its stimulating ingredients send freshly purified blood tingling swiftly through the pain-ridden

tissues. And this increased supply of new, rich blood destroys the germs that cause the pain.

Swelling and stiffness pass away, the aching stops. Get this comfort today. All druggists—35 cents.

# Sloan's Liniment -kills pain!

## Give your Boy a REAL Rifle this Christmas

**THE FAMOUS "COOEY CANUCK"**  
\$8.75  
A favorite with farmers, hunters and trappers. .22 or .25 calibre. Accurate and hard-hitting. Safety half-cock on bolt; eight-grooved barrel—genuine walnut stock. Special pure silver bead sight. Takes down for carrying.

Postpaid to any address in Canada.

**THE COOEY "CANUCK JUNIOR"**  
\$5.75  
The ideal rifle for your boy. .22 calibre only. Special half-cock feature on bolt makes it safe. Accurate barrel—genuine walnut stock. A dandy little rifle. Takes down for carrying.

Postpaid to any address in Canada.

EVERY COOEY CANUCK RIFLE CARRIES THE "RED TAG" GUARANTEE. ORDER NOW—Send Postal Money Order and rifle will be shipped same day order received, or we will ship Parcel Post C.O.D., all charges paid to any address in Canada. Write for folder.

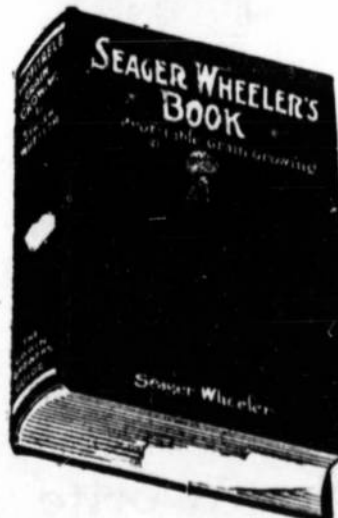
Made throughout in Canada and fully guaranteed by: H. W. COOEY MACHINE & ARMS CO., 313-321 Howland Ave., Toronto. (Estab. 21 Years)

# Profitable Grain Growing



Seager Wheeler obtained a good crop this year on only one and one-half inches of rainfall. During the average season Saskatchewan and Alberta crops receive six inches of rainfall, and Manitoba eight inches.

**This book tells how he does it. Let us give it to you**



As many as 50 people a day came long distances to see Seager Wheeler's crop this year, and the remarkable fact is that his crop did not get any rain worth mentioning until July 5. Most crops would be ruined by this time, but Seager Wheeler gets results. So can you.

Profitable Grain Growing tells in clear, simple language how to overcome soil drifting, drought, wind and rust. It is practical and contains the actual results of 31 years' experience in improving methods of tillage and increasing crop yields. The book contains 350 pages, printed in large, clear, readable type, printed on good paper, strong and beautifully bound, and is well illustrated throughout.

Hopkins Moorhouse has written a biography of this champion grower of grain, which is placed at the beginning of the book. From it you obtain an insight into the character of this modest man, which at once helps you to understand how he overcame great obstacles and keen disappointments, yet learned nature's secrets and won 16 International Sweepstakes. We offer you this highly valuable work Free and Postpaid, for one subscription (not your own), either new or renewal, at our regular prices of \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years.

This is a Special Christmas Offer, and it is your opportunity to obtain for yourself or give to someone else, a book you cannot but help find useful.

You cannot choose a better gift for the man who plows and sows. Act on this suggestion. You can easily find someone who will subscribe to The Guide or who needs to renew their subscription. Send it in to

**The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.**



## Profitable Opportunities



are offered to-day for investment in Government and Municipal Bonds, yielding a high return. The purchase or sale of such securities can be arranged at any of our branches.

Our monthly list of offerings will be sent on request. 671

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Capital Paid Up \$20,000,000

Reserve Fund \$20,000,000

## Banking By Mail

It is a simple matter to do your banking by mail. Just enclose your money in a registered envelope and send it to any branch of this Bank.

We will credit your account with the sum and forward an acknowledgment by return mail. 444

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

190 Branches in Dominion of Canada.

Everywhere!

# BRIER



½ lb. Tin 80¢  
The Economy Buy  
Also 15¢ & 20¢  
Packages



The Tobacco  
with a heart



Plug (15¢  
" 20¢  
" 80¢

For Generations the Favorite  
Smoking Tobacco of More Men  
*Everywhere* Than Any Other Brand

509

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Are you satisfied now? I don't know whether I mentioned it, but she hasn't actually said "yes" yet. She had certain objections, or rather a certain objection which I found it necessary to meet in a—somewhat regrettable manner. I was compelled to adopt strategy. She thought our proposed contract (we do things in a business manner) might not be quite fair to me. She was ready to admit that I was getting a good thing in secretaries but she feared that, later on, I might wish to make a change. I had to meet this scruple somehow and I seemed to know by instinct that she would not believe me if I expounded those theories of love and marriage which you know I so strongly hold. Pure reason would not appeal to her. So I had to fall back upon sentiment. Instead of saying, "I shall never love. It is impossible," I said, "I have loved. It is over."

Sound tactics, don't you think? . . . Well I don't care what you think! I have to get this girl safely placed somehow.

We shall have to elope probably. Fancy, an elopement at thirty-five! The father seems to consider her continued presence here as vital to his interest, though why, neither of us can understand. Well, I'm not exactly afraid of the old chap but it will certainly be easier for her if there are no wild farewells. Therefore we shall probably fold our tent like the Arabs and steal away as silently as the "Tillieum" will allow.

Li Ho will have to be told. He will know anyway, so we may as well tell him. It appears that whatever may be the reasons for keeping a young girl buried here, they do not extend to Li Ho. It will not be the first time that his Chinese inscrutability has assisted at a (temporary) departure.

I shall let Aunt Caroline know as soon as the act is irrevocable and shall inform you at the same time so that you may not be unprepared. You realize, I suppose, that you will be accused of being accessory? Didn't you tell me that a trip would do me good?

We shall not come home for a few weeks. My secretary has spoken of an old Indian whom she knows, a perfect mine of simon-pure folk-lore. He lives somewhere up the coast, about a day's journey, I think. We may visit him. With her to interpret for me, I may get some very valuable notes. I may add that we are both very keen on notes. When we have done what can be done out here, we shall come home. The fall and winter we shall spend upon the book. My secretary will insist upon attending to business first. And then—well, then, she wants to go shopping. So we shall have to go where the good shops are.

What does she wish to buy? Oh, not much—just life, the assorted kind. B. H. S.

### CHAPTER X

It was the day before Friday. Friday, so very near, seemed already palpably present in the surcharged air of the cottage. No one mentioned it, but that made its nearness more potent. At his usual hour for dictation, Professor Spence had come out upon the narrow veranda. But, although his secretary was there, pencil in hand, he had not dictated. Instead he had sat contemplating Friday so long that his secretary tapped her foot in impatience. "Are you really lazy?" she asked. "Or are you just pretending to be?" "I am really lazy. All truly gifted people are. You know what Wilde says, 'Real industry is simply the refuge of people who have nothing to do.'"

The prompt, "Who is Wilde?" of the secretary did not disconcert him. He had discovered that her ignorance was as unusual as his knowledge.

"Who is Wilde? Oh, just a little bit of English literature. Christian name of Oscar. You'll come across him when you go shopping."

A faint pucker appeared between the secretary's eye-brows.

"You are coming shopping, aren't you?" asked Spence, faintly stressing the verb.

"I—want to."

"That's settled then."

# \$8,000.00 GIVEN FREE.

The above amount has been given away by us in CASH PRIZES. \$500.00 more will be given away as follows.

1st Prize, \$100.	5th Prize, \$40.
2nd Prize, \$75.	6th Prize, \$30.
3rd Prize, \$60.	7th Prize, \$25.
4th Prize, \$50.	8th Prize, \$20.
5 Prizes of \$10. Each in Cash	
10 Prizes of \$5. Each in Cash	



## Solve the Puzzle AND WIN A CASH PRIZE

There are 7 faces to be found above, concealed about the Wrecked Automobile. Can you find them? If so mark each one with an X, cut out the picture, and write on a separate piece of paper the words, "I have found all the faces and marked them" and mail same to us with your name and address. In case of ties, hand writing and neatness will be considered factors. If correct we will advise you by return mail of a simple condition to fulfill. Don't send any money. You can be a prize winner without spending one cent of your money. Send your reply direct to

GOOD HOPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
275 CRAIG STREET WEST.  
MONTREAL, CANADA

The pucker grew more pronounced. The secretary resigned all hope of dictation and laid down her pencil.

"Tomorrow," reminded Spence gently, "is Friday."

"Yes, I know. And if I go, do I—go tomorrow?"

"It would be advisable."

"The time doesn't matter," mused Desire. "But—do you mind if I speak quite plainly?"

"Not at all. You have hardened me to plain speaking."

"I have been thinking over what you told me. It does make a difference. I see that I need not be afraid of—of what I was afraid of. It's as if—as if we had both had the measles."

"You can take—" began Spence, but stopped himself. It would never do to remind her that one may take the measles twice.

"Of course you won't believe it, not for a long time anyway," she went on in the tone of an indulgent grandmother, "but love is only an episode. You are fortunate to be well over it."

Spence sighed. He hadn't intended to sigh. It just happened. Fortunately it was the correct thing.

"I don't want to distress you," kindly, "but we were rather vague the other night. I understood the main fact, but that is about all. You didn't tell me what happened after."

The professor's chair, which had been tilted negligently back, came down with a thud.

"After?" he murmured meekly. "After—?"

"I mean," prompted Desire gently, "did she marry the other man?"

"The other man? I—I don't know." The professor was willing to be truthful while he could.

But instantly he saw that it wouldn't do.

"You—don't—know?" If ever incredulity breathed in any voice it breathed in hers. It gave our weak-kneed liar the brace that he needed.

"No," he said sadly, "they were to have been married—I have never heard."

"Oh then, of course, she did not live in your home town."

"Didn't she?" asked Spence, momentarily off guard. "Oh, I see what you mean—no, naturally not."

"I thought that perhaps you might have been boy and girl together, dreamily. "It so often happens."



"It does," said Spence. "But it didn't."

"And there is no one—no friend, from whom you could naturally enquire? You feel you wouldn't care to ask anyone?"

"Ask? Good heavens, no—certainly not!"

"Men are queer," said Desire naively. "A woman would just simply have to ask."

"She would."

"You think me inquisitive?" Her quick brain had not missed the dry implication of his tone. "But you see I had to know something. It's all right, I'm sure. But it would have been so much—more comfortable if she were quite married."

(Of course it would—why in thunder hadn't he thought of that? The professor was much annoyed with himself.)

"She is probably quite, utterly married long ago," he said, gloomily. "What possible difference can it make?"

"None. Don't look so bitter! Perhaps I should not have asked questions. I won't ask any more—except one. Would you mind very much telling me her name?"

Her name!

The harassed man looked wildly around. But there was no escape. Not even Sami was in sight. Only a jeering crowd flapped black wings and laughed discordantly.

"Just her first name, you know," added Desire, reasonably.

"Oh yes—certainly. No, of course I don't mind. I am quite willing to tell you her name. But—do you mean her real name or—the name she was usually called?" The professor was sparring wildly for time.

"Wasn't she called by her real name?"

"Well—er—not always."

Desire's eyebrows became very slanting. "Any name will do," she said coldly.

The professor gathered himself together. "Her name," he said triumphantly, "Was—is Mary."

He had done well for himself this time! His questioner was plainly satisfied with the name Mary. Perhaps lying gets easier as you go on. He hoped so.

"My mother's name was Mary," said Desire. "It is a lovely name."

Spence felt very proud of himself. Not only had he produced a lovely name in the space of three seconds and a half, but he had also provided a not-to-be-missed opportunity of changing the subject.

"I suppose you do not remember your mother," he said tentatively.

"Oh yes, I do, although I was quite small when she died. Father says I fancy some of the things I remember. Perhaps I do. I always dream very vividly. And fact and dream are easily confused in a child's mind. My most distinct memories are detached, like pictures, without any before or after to explain them. There is one, for instance, about waking up in the woods at night, wrapped in my mother's shawl and seeing her face, all frightened and white, with the moon, like a great, silver eye, shining through the trees. But I can't imagine why my mother would be hiding in the woods at night."

"Why hiding?"

"There is a sense of hiding that comes with the memory—without anything to account for it. But, although I do not remember connected incidents very well, I remember her—the feeling of having her with me. And the terrible emptiness afterwards. If she had gone quite away, all at once, I couldn't have borne it."

"Do you mean that she had a long illness?" asked Spence, greatly interested.

"No. She died suddenly. It was just—you will call it silly imagination—she broke off uncertainly."

"I might call it imagination without the adjective."

"Yes. But it wasn't. It was real. The sense, I mean, that she hadn't gone away. Nothing that wasn't real would have been of the slightest use."

"It all depends on how we define reality. What seems real at one time may seem unreal at another."

She nodded.

"That is just what has happened. I am not sure, now. The sense of nearness left me as I grew up. But at that time, I lived by it. Do you find the idea absurd?"

"Why should I? Our knowledge of our own consciousness is the absurdity. All we know is that our normal waking consciousness is only one special type. Around it lie potential forms of consciousness entirely different, and quite as real. Sometimes we, or it, or they, break through. I am paraphrasing James. Do you know James?"

"I have read 'Daisy Miller.'"

"This James was the Daisy Miller man's brother."

"Did he believe in the possibility of the dead helping the living?"

"He believed in all kinds of possibilities. But I don't think he considered that possibility proven."

"It couldn't be proved, could it?" asked Desire, thoughtfully. "Experiences like that are so intensely individual. One cannot pass them on."

"Can you describe yours at all?"

"Hardly. It was just a feeling of Presence. A sense of her being there."

## "Tired and Worried Nervous and Despondent"

Mrs. M. Chevalier, Belle River, Ont., writes:

"For eight years I suffered from despondency and nervousness."



Sometimes I could not sleep at night for worrying and the next day I would be so tired that my work was a burden to me. I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and can say I am now entirely relieved of the nervousness from which I used to suffer, and things do not worry me as they used to.

"Dr. Chase's Ointment also relieved me of eczema on my arms, which had bothered me for three years. My house is never without Dr. Chase's Medicines."

### Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

60 cts. a box of 60 pills, Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

# Make Gifts of Music at Christmas Time

Order Them Today—Pay for Them after the New Year  
Nothing Could be More Acceptable

Such gifts as these last long after the excitement of Christmas has passed—Each time they are used they recall the giver—Everybody enjoys music in its various forms. Nothing that you could give would be more acceptable. Our easy payment plan makes the giving of any of these gifts a simple matter—a small cash payment, and the balance on terms to suit your convenience.



## New Pianos on Easy Terms

This Canada Piano, style "Imperial," finished in either mahogany or oak, with free stool and freight prepaid to your nearest station at a special Christmas selling price that means a saving of over \$50 to \$75 on similar values which might be secured elsewhere, is one of the greatest bargain offers we have ever made. Pay \$25 now—have your piano shipped now or for Christmas, whichever you prefer, and pay off the balance at the rate of \$10 monthly—half yearly, or full payments arranged, if you prefer them. This piano has a rich, resonant tone, is exquisitely beautiful in design and finish, and guaranteed by both the manufacturers and ourselves, even at this special price ..... **\$395**

### A Few of Our Other Specials

Ennis "Special"	\$395
Doherty "Colonial,"	\$425
Gourlay "Special,"	\$435
Bell "Colonial"	\$465
Gerhard Heintzman "Special"	\$555

## Every Home Should Have a Phonograph

Get our monthly list of Columbia, Edison and Brunswick Phonograph Records—also our monthly list of Player-Piano Rolls if you have a Player-Piano. These make ideal gifts at Christmas time.

—and here is a special offer that will interest every prospective purchaser. This beautiful Euphonolian phonograph, together with 24 record selections, delivered to your nearest station, freight prepaid, on a cash payment of \$5.00—balance \$7.00 monthly, or quarterly payments arranged if desired. Exactly as illustrated, this is the newest Euphonolian model, embodying all the refinements and improvements of phonographs selling today at over \$100—finished in either mahogany or fumed oak, 4-door, cabinet style—plays all makes of records—and our Christmas selling price is ..... **\$87**

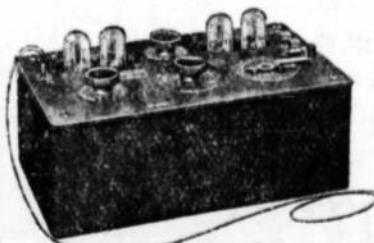
## SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Our catalogue of small musical instruments may be a great assistance to you in making Christmas gift selections. This catalogue is beautifully illustrated and gives detailed information regarding the instruments and our easy payment plan of purchase on



## Saxophones, Banjos, Violins, Drum Outfits, Etc., Etc.

## ---OR A RADIO RECEIVING SET



No matter where you are you can connect up today with the finest music by America's leading bands and orchestras, "listen in" on speeches and addresses of international note. The Radiola III A Receiving Set here shown, gives you contact with stations in a radius of from 1,500 to 3,000 miles distant. It embodies the latest improvements and is one of the most popular sets manufactured by the Canadian Westinghouse Company.

Radiola III A, including 4 Radiotron tubes, one pair head telephones, everything except Antenna and Batteries ..... **\$80**

Fully complete for operation, same as above and including aerial equipment and batteries ..... **\$96.35**

Brown Loud Speaker ..... **\$20**

Write Today for catalogues and folders giving detailed description and particulars regarding easy payment terms, but be sure and mention just what instruments you are interested in.

# WINNIPEG PIANO CO

333  
PORTAGE  
AVE.

Orders shipped to all parts of Canada guaranteed for safe delivery



# This Christmas Give her



**"Wear-Ever"**  
Aluminum Utensils

Replace Utensils that Wear Out  
With Utensils that "Wear-Ever".

## "He's Coming Home— on the Canadian Pacific!"

THERE has been a magic in these words for more than forty years in a land where new homes are constantly being built with a levy on the old in terms of human beings.

The words may represent the years of longing of a mother for her son; of a wife for her husband; of a sister for her brothers. They speak at once the glad pride in someone's success and the fulfillment of long days of expectation.

In the days before the Canadian Pacific, families separated and were lost to one another for many years. But for four decades never a day has passed when the Canadian Pacific, with its hundreds of trains, is not bringing the home ties together, setting down thousands once again among "their ain folk," for joyful reunion.

Sentiment? What has sentiment to do with railways? Yet never a Canadian Pacific official, from president through the entire corps, but has been touched again and again with the duty of the road to the sacred bonds that keep families united.

It is the road dedicated to the service of Canada and in that service its relation to the homes of Canada is paramount. The passenger has been, and always will be, the personal charge of the men who run the trains on the Canadian Pacific. Because those men, many of them heirs of the same railway tradition, are soldiers in a great Canadian army who make the care of other Canadians their life work and their pride.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

The Link Uniting Canadian Homes

8A

It came at all sorts of times and in all sorts of places. We lived in Vancouver when mother died. It was a much smaller town then, not like the city you have seen. But after her death we moved about a great deal, never staying very long anywhere, until we came here. There were—experiences." Her eyes hardened. "But, as long as I had that sense I am speaking of, I was safe. I used to have long crying fits in the dark, a kind of blind terror of everything. And after one of them it nearly always came. I never questioned it. Never once did I ask myself, 'Is it mother?' I just knew that it was. There seemed nothing unusual about it."

"Was there no one, no woman, to take care of you?"

"There were—women." Desire's lips tightened in to a thin red line. "We did not travel alone. Once I remember terrifying a—a friend of father's who was 'looking after' me. She heard me crying in my little, dark room one night, and as soon as she could slip away, came in. She was a kindly sort. But when she got there I was quite content and happy—which surprised her much more than the crying had done. She asked me what had 'shut me up,' and I said 'My mother is here—go away.' She turned quite pasty-white and the candle shook so that the hot grease fell upon my hands."

"What a life for a child!" exclaimed Spence in sudden rage. "Desire dear, you must come with me! I couldn't—couldn't leave you here. I—oh, dash it! I mean, it's so evident, isn't it, that we need each other?"

"You really and truly need me?" doubtfully.

"Really and truly."

"But if I come, you ought to know something of the life I have lived. You must realize that I am not an innocent young girl."

"Aren't you?" The professor found it difficult to say this with the proper inflection. It did not sound as business-like as he could have wished. But she was too much absorbed to notice.

"No. I've seen things which young girls do not see. I have heard things which are never whispered before them. No one cared particularly what I saw or heard. When I was smaller there was always someone—some 'house-keeper.' They were all kinds. None of them ever stayed long. Looking back, it seems as if they passed like lurid shadows. Only one of them seemed a real person. The others were husks. Her name was Lily. She was very stout, her face was red and her voice loud. But there was something real about Lily. And she was fond of children. She liked me. She went out of her lazy way to teach me wisdom—oh, yes, it was wisdom," in answer to Spence's horrified exclamation, "hard sordid wisdom, the only wisdom which would have helped me through the back alleys of those days. I am unspeakably grateful to Lily. She spared me much, and once she saved me—I can't tell you about that," she finished simply.

Spence bit his lip on a word to which the expression of his face gave force and meaning. But Desire was not looking at him.

"Do you see why I am different from other girls?" She asked gravely.

The professor restrained himself. "I see that you are different," he said. "I don't care why. But I'm glad that you have told me what you have. It explains something that has bothered me—" he paused seeking words. But she caught up his thought with lightning intuition.

"You mean it explains why marriage isn't beautiful to me, like it may be to a sheltered girl? Yes. I wanted you to see that. It may be holy, but it isn't holy to me. I want to live my life apart from all that. To me it is smirched and sodden and hateful. And now, do you still wish me to come and be your secretary?"

"Now more than ever," said Spence. It was only the sealing of a business transaction. But greatly to his annoyance he could not entirely control a certain warmth and eagerness.

Desire held out a frank hand.

"Then I will marry you when you are ready," she said.

(To be continued next week.)



# The Countrywoman

## Old Family Pictures

**N**OT long ago I was looking over some old family photographs and came across a large number which I did not recognize. I took them to my husband but he could not help me identify them. They were old-fashioned pictures very quaint and interesting. There were no names on the backs of the pictures only the name of the photographer.

Then I thought to myself that it was such a pity that my grandparents or my parents or whoever had first owned these interesting photographs had not written the names of the persons on the backs of the pictures with the dates when taken.

Doubtless there are hundreds and thousands of such pictures in the farm homes of my readers which, like these, have been forgotten, and which will doubtless be destroyed, because they cannot be identified, but which would be highly prized were they properly marked and handed down. Some of these same photographs are doubtless worth no little money, even unidentified, as they reveal forms of art, styles of dress and types of past generations, while thousands of people would pay well for them could they obtain pictures of their grandparents or other ancestral relatives.

In many a farmhouse attic—and city attic, too, of course—there are laid away in discarded albums such family treasures. These should be brought to light, and so far as known the names written on the back of each, together with such dates and historical circumstances as are associated with each. Then the pictures would have a real value and interest whether owned by a relative or not. Many pictures have come from other lands and therefore have a unique interest as well. An excellent practice which everyone should adopt is that of writing the name and date on each picture when received, then it will be in a measure, secured from complete forgetfulness. In this day of easy photography a cherished picture becomes easily lost and forgotten unless so identified.

We might, too, in going over our old pictures make an effort to send them to others to whom they might mean a great deal more than they do to us. Pictures, for instance, of which our parents or grandparents thought a lot of may mean very little to us. They might be those of grandparents or other near relatives of other people who would rejoice to receive them as they be the only ones extant. Pictures should thus circulate from family to family, and from generation to generation as their value changes to other people. Therefore, if you have some rugged pioneer type, or even some baby picture or some grand dame you do not know, do not destroy or discard such pictures, but seek to find someone to whom they may mean a very great deal, and failing in that keep it a while, nevertheless, for its own interest and possibilities.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

## What Failures Teach

In Little Dorrit, Dickens put into the mouth of Daniel Doyce, the following words: "Every failure teaches a man something if he will learn." This principle can well be applied to women's work in the home, for by mistakes much is often learned. Take for instance the making of custard. Nothing is nicer than this dessert when properly prepared, but if it is watery and curdled it is far from

tempting. Nearly every homemaker has had trouble with custards, so let us learn from past experiences why failures occur.

Mixtures of milk and egg require a certain amount of heat in order to secure a smooth texture, but if cooked at a high temperature or for too long a period, the proteins become toughened and curdling occurs. The secret of success in cooking desserts of this kind is to keep the temperature low. For "soft" custards a double boiler is really necessary in order to prevent the mixture from boiling, but even with this utensil curdling will result if cooking is continued for too long. As soon as the custard will coat a silver spoon it should be removed from the fire and cooled as rapidly as possible. If by any chance it has gone one stage too far it can be "brought back" by using a Dover beater. The pan is immediately put into cold water to check the cooking, and is beaten with a Dover until the mixture is smooth again. This will not "work" if the curdling has gone too far.

To produce a firm, yet jelly-like, baked custard, a careful check must be kept upon the heat. A high temperature causes separation of the mixture and makes it watery instead of solid so the oven should be very moderate and the pudding should not cook too long. A quart of custard will be properly cooked in about 75 minutes at 325 degrees Fahr. (a very moderate oven), while individual or cup custards require 40 minutes at the same temperature.

In order to keep an even heat and to prevent over-cooking, the dish or cups should stand in hot water during the entire baking. The best way to test a dessert of this kind is to insert a silver knife in the centre. If it comes out clean the pudding should be removed, but if it is milky, a longer cooking is necessary.

As soon as a custard is done it should be removed from the oven and lifted out of the hot water. When it is not to be eaten at once it should be cooled as rapidly as possible in order to check further cooking.

## Country Church Choirs

Once each week, usually on Friday evenings, in hundreds of rural communities throughout Canada, little bands of enthusiastic and devoted men and women meet to practice the music to be sung in church the following Sunday. The anthem and a solo or two, are usually the items upon which most time is spent, but the hymns are not neglected, and in some churches the chants and others the psalms, set in poetical form, have to be studied. Each denomination has selected and adapted the music that best suits its needs, and the church choirs do a great deal to keep the spirit of music alive and vigorous in the Dominion.

In rural communities one frequently finds men and women of exceptional

natural talent, good sopranos, altos, tenors and basses, who have had more training than the local choir is able to give. In some places, also, it is found that an enthusiastic teacher has done wonderful work in training voices and accompanists. No matter how good a voice may be by nature, it is always improved and brought nearer to perfection by training, for there are right and wrong ways of singing.

It is quite possible that as the use and desire for music increases in Canada teachers will be trained specially to work in rural communities. Such teachers should make a specialty of singing and of one instrument, preferably the piano or organ, and, if possible, to have a teaching knowledge of other instruments, so much the better. Such a teacher would bear the same relationship to the specialist in one instrument as the doctor doing general practice in the country does to the specialist in the city.

Such teachers could be of inestimable benefit in a community in teaching the art of music, in training choirs, in organizing concerts and in discovering and developing the young who have natural talent. They would add immeasurably to the enjoyment of life and would brighten the lives of people whose everyday life leads them to toil and struggle with nature for such harvests as the earth affords.

The more general use and practice of music in the country would do much to make life more attractive and desirable. As a wholesome and brightening influence its value cannot be over-estimated.

## One Minute At A Time

There used to be a lesson in the old school readers. The story of this particular lesson concerned a pendulum of a clock. One day as the pendulum wagged too and fro, perhaps for a lack of something more interesting to think about, it began estimating the number of times it would have to sway from side to side in the years that lay ahead. In one hour it would have to swing 3,600 times, in a day 86,400 times, and in a year 315,360,000 times. In the face of such staggering figures the poor pendulum became quite panic stricken, and decided right there and then that it was not equal to the struggle of life and would have to quit.

The wise old dial enquired as to what was disturbing the pendulum, and when it discovered what the trouble was, gave some very sage advice. It advised the pendulum to forget all about the figures it had worked out, and all the work it had to do in the future and concern itself about ticking off each second as it came along.

That is somewhat similar to the experience some of us have when we face the prospect of doing the same old tedious tasks day in and day out without ceasing. Curiously enough we never worry about the things we like doing but we do over those we heartily dislike, or merely tolerate in our scheme of living.

Some have gone to the trouble of figuring out the number of meals a mother of five children would have to prepare in a life time, or to discover how many times the dishes have to be washed, or the stairs climbed. The figures arrived at are dismaying we grant, but of what use are they? Why worry about all the hundreds of times the dishes will be washed, or the beds made when starting in to do the day's work. If we can keep our minds



**Keeps  
The Home Clean**

**GILLETT'S PURE  
FLAKE LYE** is the first-aid to home sanitation. Nothing equals it for cleaning out sinks and drains, cleaning greasy cooking utensils, keeping floors clean, etc. Get a can from your grocer. It will save you much hard labor.

**GILLETT'S  
100% PURE FLAKE  
LYE**

**"Metallic"  
Ceilings**

Never crack or fall off  
Send for our Free Booklet "C"  
**The Metallic Roofing Co.**  
Limited 401W  
797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg

**I Will Teach You  
to Play the**



**PIANO  
IN  
ONE HOUR  
FREE**

David Bagley, Director

**I Positively GUARANTEE** to teach you to play the piano or organ in one hour's time. I have successfully taught over 350,000 men, women and children to do this. There are no notes to learn—no scales—no wearisome hours of practice. You need know nothing of music—you do not need to know one note from another. **In one hour's time from receipt of my simple instructions you will be able to play your first piece and will then have at your command one hundred selections of standard music.**

You may play the old songs you love; the great stirring marches; the popular songs and dances—all may be played with **EASY METHOD MUSIC** and remember, without drudgery of old-time methods and without teacher. **EASY METHOD** is a revolution in music. It is as simple as A. B. C.

## I Guarantee Your Success

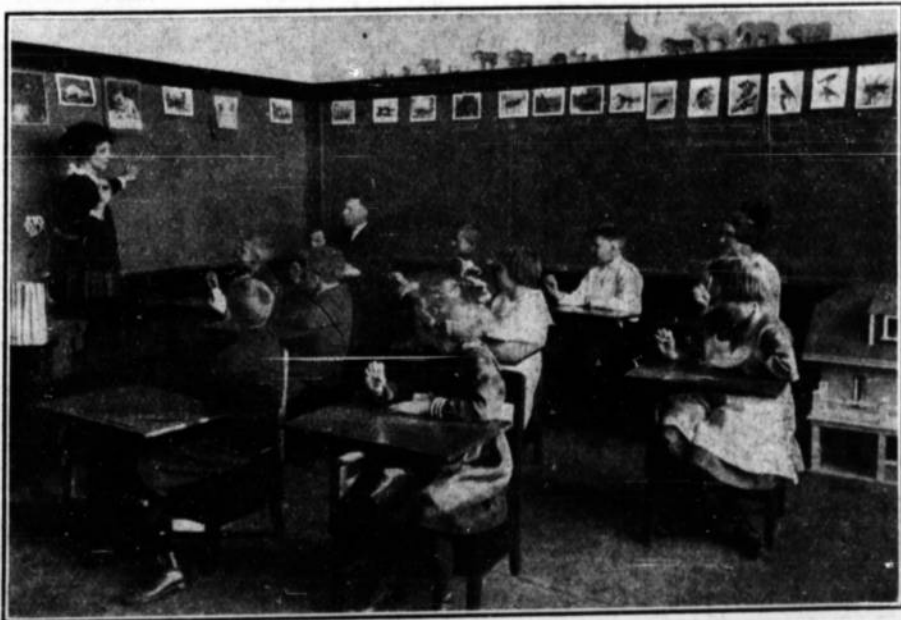
So sure and positive am I that I will send you **FREE ON TRIAL**, this wonderful new **EASY METHOD** and one hundred selections. Keep it for five days. No C. O. D. or deposit. You are to be the judge. If you fail to learn to play in five days send the Music back—that is all. If you decide to keep it, as I know you will, pay only 65¢ for each selection—no extras to pay. Tell me without fail how many white keys on piano or organ.

This is a special trial offer, act now. **DAVID BAGLEY, Director, Easy Method Music, Dept. 1244 44 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.**

## The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: **Weyburn, S. S.**  
Twenty-six Branches in Saskatchewan  
**H. O. POWELL, General Manager**



A teacher instructing a class in sign language at Manitoba School for the Deaf

fixed on more interesting and cheerful things, the task will be finished much more quickly, and will not rob us of so much strength, both physical and spiritual. If it's a particularly difficult or disagreeable task, the quicker we tackle it the sooner it will be over. And after all we only have to think of "a second at a time."





Hours of Fun



Coloring the Doo Dads

You get your Doo Dad Book by Return mail. Dear Boys and Girls: Doc Sawbones knows how you enjoy his Doo Dad Books so he has ordered 3,000 of them for the Christmas rush. There is still time for you to get one, or two, or all three of the following books:

**The Doo Dads, The Doo Dads in Wonderland, 'Round the World With the Doo Dads**

The Doo Dads are the funniest little people ever put into pictures, and there are dozens of pictures in each book. The books are 12 inches by 8 1/2 inches, and the pictures are printed on just the right kind of paper for painting or coloring with crayons. Opposite every picture is a story which you can't help but enjoy, the little fellows do such funny stunts. Most children know the big fat policeman; Sleepy Sam, the Hobo; Perey Haw-Haw, the Dude, and dear old Doc Sawbones. My, but they keep him busy. Now, you can obtain any one, or two, or all three Doo Dad books in the following manner: Send us your father's, uncle's or neighbor's subscription (or better still, get them to renew if they already subscribe) at \$1.00 for one year, and we will send you Free and Postpaid, one Doo Dad book. For a three-year subscription at \$2.00 we will give you any two Doo Dad books, and for a five-year subscription at \$3.00, we will give you all three Doo Dad books. Three one-year subscriptions will also entitle you to three Doo Dad books, and two one-year subscriptions to two Doo Dad books.

Christmas will soon be here, and these books will soon be all gone, so don't wait too long. You can easily get the subscription. Father or mother, or anyone will help you, and when you get it send it right along to:

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

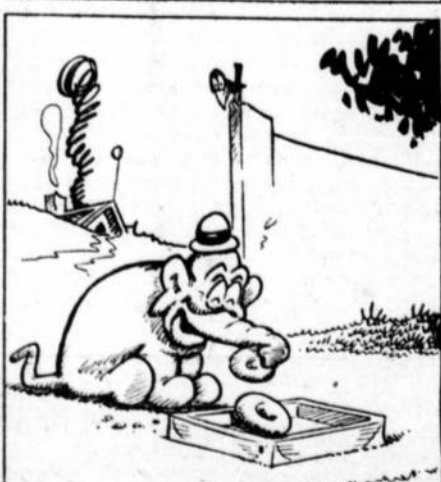
**PUZZLE FIND THE CLOWN**



First Four Prizes Each a WRIST WATCH  
500 Prizes of each a FOUNTAIN PEN  
1,000 Other Prizes

If you can solve this Puzzle and will sell 24 Frozen Perfumes at 10c each, you can win one of the above prizes. Will you do this? It is very easy. If so, just mark the clown with an X, and send it to us at once, and if it is correct we will send you the Perfume to sell right away.

SELFST SPECIALTY CO.  
Dept. 5 WATERFORD, ONT.



**TINY HAS A GOOD APPETITE**

Flannelfeet, the Cop, and Nicky Nutt are both hunting Tiny, the elephant, the one with his club, the other with his whip, and poor Tiny is not at fault this time—at least not much. Tiny had started out the day very hungry. If there was anything on earth Tiny loved better than sleeping it was eating. He walked down the street feeling very empty. First he met Flannelfeet, the policeman, just taking the first bite of a big apple. "Give me a bite," begged Tiny. "If I did there wouldn't be any left," objected the Cop. "Give me the core, then, when you've finished the apple." "Go along!" cried Flannelfeet. "I wouldn't give you the core if there was one—and there won't be any when I'm done." Tiny walked on, and soon met a little Doo Dad with an ice-cream cone. "Give me a bite," pleaded the hungry elephant. "No, sir, not a single lick," replied the greedy Doo Dad. "Buy your own ice-cream cones." A little farther down the street Tiny came upon a baby Doo Dad lying under a tree, drinking milk from a bottle. For a moment Tiny was tempted to snatch the milk from the baby and run, but just then he saw the mother Doo Dad behind the tree. "I'm watching you," she called out. "Don't you dare to touch that bottle." Tiny walked on. This time he almost ran, for he did not want Mother Doo Dad after him, with a stick, perhaps, and certainly with a shrill voice which would tell the world that he was about to rob a baby of its bottle. Then what should Tiny find, waiting for him right in the middle of the street, but a great pan filled and heaping with fresh, hot doughnuts! It looked as if someone had purposely put them there for him, and anyway he was too hungry to care how they came there. He sat right down in the dust and ate them, every one. Tiny was very happy. He wanted to roll

**Doo Dad Prize Contest Results**

The following are the winners in the Doo Dad prize suggestion contest, announced in The Guide of November 12:

First Prize—Doris Newson, Lang, Sask.  
Second Prize—Adam Boyko, Preeceville, Sask.

Next 10 (Prize—1 Doo Dad book each):  
Olive Payne, Beaver Flats, Sask.; Norman Wingrove, Zelma, Sask.; Roderick McDonald, Halkirk, Sask.; Shelby Junkin, Dominion City, Man.; Drummond Woodford, Priddis, Alberta; Ruth Everitt, Smiley, Sask.; Helen Flanders, Bowsman River, Man.; Eleanor Sanderson, Elstow, Sask.; Rubina M. M. Beddome, Red Deer Hill, Sask.; Elizabeth Steinhauer, Hodgeville, Sask.

right over in the dusty street and go to sleep, but he saw Flannelfeet coming. Then he began to be afraid there would be trouble over the doughnuts, and he scurried away, feeling guilty, and wiping his greasy trunk on his knees. "I wonder what Tiny has been doing and why he sneaks away," said the puzzled Cop. "And look at this pan here in the street." He picked up the pan, and what he found under it was the most surprising thing he had seen in many a day. This is how it came about: Tiny's master, Nicky Nutt, had been carrying the pan of doughnuts on his head, laughing to think how Tiny would beg for some if he had been there. Right then Nicky stepped into a coal hole, and the pan settled right over the top of the hole, making it very, very dark inside. It was a long time before Nicky found his way back to the hole, and just as he reached it Flannelfeet lifted the pan, and was much surprised to see Nicky, black and grimy and very angry, climb out. "What happened—did that elephant push you in?" asked the Cop. "Where are my fresh doughnuts?" demanded Nicky. "Oh! That's what Tiny was doing!" exclaimed Flannelfeet. "I just saw him sneaking away from here, and he looked guilty of some mischief, but I could not tell what. He had eaten them, every one." "Let's find him—and when we do—Nicky and the policeman looked at each other, and started out to find Tiny, who that moment was sound asleep, far from the coal hole and the empty doughnut pan.





## Get Rid Of Irritations By Using Cuticura

Bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water to cleanse and purify. Dry lightly and apply Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal. Nothing better for all eczemas, rashes, pimples, itchings and irritations. Cuticura Talcum also is ideal for the skin.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Cuticura, P. O. Box 2616, Montreal. Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 50c. Try our new Shaving Stick.

## The Money Question

Continued from Page 7

money is fiat, and nothing is money unless made so by fiat of law.

In Judge Tiffany's Constitutional Law, we read on page 221: "To coin money and regulate its value as an act of sovereignty involve the right to determine what shall be taken and received as money; at what measure, or price it shall be taken; and what shall be its effect when passed or tendered in payment or satisfaction of legal obligations. Government can give to its stamp on leather the same money value as if it was put upon gold or silver, or any other material.

"There is no such thing as gold or silver or paper money. Money is the sovereign authority impressed upon and attached to that which is capable of taking and retaining the impress of that authority.

"The act of coining money consists in affixing to that which is to constitute money, the stamp or seal of sovereign authority, by which it may be known and recognized in market as being authority entitled to be received at the price or value stamped thereon.

"The authority which coins or stamps itself upon the article can select such substance it may deem suitable to receive the stamp and pass as money, and it can affix what value it deems proper, independent of the intrinsic value of the material upon which it is affixed.

"The currency value is in the stamp when used as money, and not in the material independent of the stamp. In other words the money quality is the authority which makes it current, and gives it the power to accomplish the purpose for which it was created—the power to pay debts."

All money is fiat money, and this is one of the first lessons in the study of this question.

W. C. PAYNTER.

### Credit is the Kernel

Roblin, Man.

The Editor.—I have been much interested in reading the letters in the Open Forum of November 19, and your editorial headed Fiat Money, in the same issue.

You make a very strong and fair attack on an unrestricted issue of currency and government bonds used as currency. No solution of our financial problems need be looked for along these lines. But currency in any shape is only the small change of our present system of doing business. I read in a paper the other day that an investigation in England shows that only 7-10 of 1 per cent. of the business was settled for by currency, the balance being done in bank credit. I have no means of testing the truth of that statement, but if it is even approximately true, then what becomes of all this talk about

fiat money. It sometimes seems to me that the big financial interests are striving hard to concentrate investigation and criticism on the strongest, and carefully steering them away from the weakest features of our present system, and the talk of fiat money and unrestricted currency is an example of that.

Let us quit putting currency into such a prominent place and frankly admit that it must be restricted to the needs of the day, and then study what after all is really at the bottom of our troubles, the control and manipulation of credit by private corporations for their own aggrandizement. The amount of currency printed now amounts in round figures to \$20 per capita, and probably 40 per cent. of that is not in circulation, but is held in reserve. Under any new scheme of finance, these quantities having proved sufficient, should not be exceeded without good reason.

It is when we come to the control of credit that we reach the kernel of the whole situation. There is no doubt that unlimited credit would be just as great an evil as unrestricted currency, but luckily in credit we have a restricting factor, and that is the ability to earn enough to pay it back. That is, the basis of any credit should be the earning power behind it, and credit should not by any means be extended to the full percentage of that earning power.

Let us now see what happens when the government undertakes to build a railway as instanced by Mr. Macklin. Under the present system the government would issue bonds for the amount required, and sell these bonds to brokers and capitalists not for currency, but for credit at their bank. That credit once established as the railway was built, the government would pay for it by issuing checks on the bank, and these checks would be cashed or honored by the bank in currency and credit, but mostly in credit. The bonds would be redeemed by taxation or profits as they fell due, no matter when, without in any way affecting the payment for the actual construction of the railway. As a matter of fact the actual workers are paid in bank credit and in nothing else, while the producers in the country have to sell their products and turn the proceeds over in profits or taxes to retire the bonds and interest as they become due.

If, then, we had a system of government banks, wherein the government could establish a line of credit by the deposit of bonds or otherwise, then the bank could honor the government check in currency or credit as at present, but the interest would go to the people collectively through the bank, instead of to the big interests as at present. In fact, interest on government undertakings could be abolished as it would simply be taking money out of one pocket and putting it in another.

The trouble is that both the advocates and opponents of such a system fall into a very natural error, which the writer at one time shared—that no limit could be set to the extent to which these undertakings of the government could be issued. This, however, is a mistake, and a very definite rule could be applied in restriction. All credits must be cancelled by taxation or earnings during the lifetime of the service for which the credit was granted, with a maximum length of credit of say 25 years for work of major importance. This is simply the application to finance of the system of writing off depreciation which is an established feature in all good business. The objection is also taken that the bank being under government control could not control the government, and the question of keeping a government banking system out of politics is one of the biggest problems involved. Suppose, however, that the parliament at Ottawa elected the president of a board of directors and the provincial legislatures elected two directors each, this would give a board of directors consisting of 19 members representing all parts of the Dominion, and responsible as a whole to nobody, but individually responsible to the assembly which elected them. This board would be in full control of the banking system, and while they probably could only act in an advisory capacity to the different legislative bodies, yet they would have a very effective weapon in

# Bovril inside keeps cold outside

## The Fresh Flavor

of

# "SALADA"

## TEA

N517

reflects the absolute purity of the blend.  
Delicious to the last drop. — Try it.

## EVERY WESTERN CANADIAN FARMER SHOULD HAVE THESE TWO BOOKS—

### Crop Production in Western Canada

A Complete Treatise on  
Farm Crops

By the Hon. JOHN  
BRACKEN

Crop Production in Western Canada is a complete manual on all common Western crops. It places in your hands in a concise way the result of years of study on what crops to grow for profit and how to grow them. Above all, it is essentially practical and wholly Western. This book should be in the hands of every farmer who wishes to secure the highest returns from the crops he raises.

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN  
SOLD AT \$3.00 EACH

SPECIAL BARGAINS—You've always wanted these famous books on tillage. Here's your opportunity to secure them at a great saving.

Each, postpaid, now only

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

### Dry Farming in Western Canada

Best Information on this  
Subject

By the Hon. JOHN  
BRACKEN

A special study of Western Canada's most important problem. It fills a need both widespread and acute, as farming under scanty rainfall conditions is becoming a greater problem each year. It is not for semi-arid districts alone, but the teachings are profitable for every district, as there is a dry-farming problem on every farm. A great need has existed for an authoritative book. No one man was better qualified to write it than Mr. Bracken.

You are urged to send your  
order at once

Each, postpaid, now only

WINNIPEG, MAN.



HON. JOHN BRACKEN  
Probably no man stands higher among practical farmers than John Bracken. He is recognized as our greatest crop authority. He was born and raised on a farm. He has been investigating and observing all his life, and has probably made greater discoveries than any other one man in Western Canada. He knows the right methods, and all the little details that count for bigger crops.



## Can't Freeze Poultry Fountain and Heater

Clean water—not too cold—will increase egg production enough to buy this outfit many times over. No trouble except to fill occasionally. Guaranteed not to freeze. Automatic, simple, efficient. Can be used the year round. 2 gal., \$2.85; 3 gal., \$3.15; 4 gal., \$3.50; cash with order or C.O.D. Add 10 cents to personal cheques. Money-back guarantee.

UNIVERSAL METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY

59 ASSUMPTION STREET, WALKERVILLE, ONT.

their hands in that they would have absolute control of the credit extended to private individuals and corporations, as well as to municipalities and schools. So that a statement to a government that it was undertaking too much and that a corresponding decrease must be made in the issue of credit to these other organizations with an explanation published stating why such a reduction was necessary, would be a very effective check on government extravagance.

All this, however, only touches one phase of the question, and before such a system could be established many important problems have to be solved, and the first one is, to convince the majority of people that it is the manipulation of credit under our present system which is at the root of most of our financial troubles today, and that they can only get away from it by pooling their earning power and doing their own financing. Out of an open and

candid discussion will eventually come a common-sense and scientific system of finance which is more than can be said of the present system.

JOHN ARNOTT.

NOTE.—Other letters on this subject will appear next week.—Editor.

Twenty-four cents net per pound in Saskatchewan and 24½ cents per pound in Manitoba, net at their stations, was received by farmers of the two provinces for their wool crop marketed through the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers. Up to November 1, 224,000 pounds of wool had been shipped from the two provinces, representing 871 producers, 315 from Manitoba and 556 from Saskatchewan. There has been a substantial improvement in grading and the net price is 30 per cent. better than in 1923. There is reported an increase in the demand for goods made from Canadian wools.



# THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

**FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED**—\$5.00 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED**—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 15 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order.)

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY**—\$3.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

### LIVESTOCK—Various

**FOREST HOME STOCK FARM—SHORTHORN** bulls of excellent quality ready for service, by Right Sort Ideal. Bacon type Yorkshires, both sexes, April farrow, hard to beat in Western Canada. Prices reasonable. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 48-3

**TWO THOROUGHBRED DURUM BULLS**, coming two, three; sell either. Two thoroughbred Berkshire boars, 20 months; sell either, cheap. C. E. Fillmore, Clendeboye, Man. 48-3

**TAMWORTHS AND WHITE LEHORNS**—Bacon and eggs. Money makers for these days. Best breeding stock in the West. Thos. Noble, High How Stock Farm, Daysland, Alta. 48-3

**SHORTHORNS, SHETLAND PONIES AND** Hampshire hogs. F. Barton, Shaunavon, Sask. 48-5

**SELLING—REGISTERED RED-POLLED BULLS** and Poland-China boars. Emil Kaeding, Churchbridge, Sask. 47-5

### HORSES AND PONIES

**SHETLAND PONIES AT REDUCED PRICES.** A real Xmas box for the kiddies. Write and we will quote you by wire, and will guarantee delivery just before Xmas. The Alameda Stock Farm, Alameda, Sask., R. H. Scott, proprietor.

### CATTLE—Various

**STOCKERS AND FEEDERS BOUGHT ON** Order—Our established cattle buying department enables us to render unequalled service to cash or credit customers. Manitoba Cattle Loan Company, Stock Yards, Winnipeg.

### Shorthorns

**PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS, MALES AND** females, good offerings; February calves, \$50. Mammoth Bronze turkeys, from 40-pound stock, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.00. D. J. Miller, Crossfield, Alta. 50-2

**DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS, SOME BEAUTIES**, ideal for beef and milk. Young stock shipped crated by express. Good grade milkers supplied. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 46-5

### Aberdeen-Angus

**SELLING—HIGH QUALITY PURE-BRED** Angus breeding stock, all ages. Prices right. Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta. 50-6

**SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS AND** heifers, accredited herd. M. W. Bell, Islay, Alta. 50-2

### Holsteins

### FOR SALE

**SEVEN YEARLING HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN** BULLS, all sired by the great breeding bull, Colony Lord Posch, 49987, and from high-producing dams. These young bulls are good individuals well bred and well grown. Write for particulars.

**UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN** ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT SASKATOON

**SELLING—REGISTERED T.B. TESTED HOL-** steins. Maple Leaf Dairy, Reston, Man. 49-7

### Ayrshires

### FOR SALE

**ONE TWO-YEAR-OLD AND TWO YEARLING** AYRSHIRE BULLS, all sired by the famous breeding bull, Leannessock Golden Love (Imp.), 50194, and from high-producing dams. These young bulls are all top-notch individuals, with lots of scale, and will make herd headers.

**UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN** ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT SASKATOON

**SELLING—PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE CATTLE,** Chas. Okeson, Marchwell, Sask. 49-7

### Jerseys

**SALE OR EXCHANGE—JERSEY BULL, FOUR** years. J. H. Farthing, Millwood, Man. 49-4

### Herefords

**FOR SALE—NINE PURE-BRED HEREFORD** bull calves, just dropped to nine months old, \$25 up, with papers. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 47-5

### Red Polls

**FOR SALE—RED POLL BULLS AND HEIFERS,** T.B. tested. O. M. Adams, Edberg, Alta. 50-3

### SWINE—Yorkshire

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX,** April litters, bred by the Department of Public Works, Regina. One boar, 21 months, \$25; eight weeks old pigs, \$7.00 each; pedigree, crates included. E. M. Hughes, Morse, Sask. 46-6

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, SOWS AND** boars, March farrow, sire, Brigadier of Walton, imported, \$25, papers and crates free. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 46-6

**SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES,** March litters, both sexes, by imported sire and University of Saskatchewan sows. Wm. Olive, Ellsboro, Sask. 47-4

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, WITH SIZE,** quality and breeding, some selected boars, seven months, \$30; papers, crates free. W. L. Smith, Indian Head, Sask. 48-3

**YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, SAME BREED-** ing as first prize bacon hogs at Brandon show. Prices reasonable. Van Horne Farm, East Selkirk, Man. 48-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR,** a beauty, good breeding strain, first-class bacon type, cheap, \$25. Robinson Box 147, Regina, Sask. 49-2

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX,** prize-winning March pigs, weight 225, 18 in litter, 14 raised. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ed. Holmes, Lang, Sask. 49-3

### LIVESTOCK—Various

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX,** August litters, sire, Pine Grove Prince, first prize, Royal, Toronto, \$15; prize-winning boars, seven months, \$25. John Acheson, Cayley, Alta. 49-3

**YORKSHIRES AND LARGE BLACKS, I WON** Alberta Bacon Breeders' Competition with Yorkshires. Boars, gilts, same type and breeding. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 49-6

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS, MARCH** pigs, 20 dollars each, with papers. George Murdock, Briercrest, Sask. 49-5

**GOOD THIRTY 200-POUND YORKSHIRES,** April, either sex, with papers, \$18. Wm. J. Mathieson, Tuxford, Sask. 49-2

**PEDIGREE YORKSHIRES—TIP-TOP SER-** vice boars, gilts and early fall pigs at half price. B. Thorlakson, Markerville, Alta. 49-5

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR PIGS,** seven months, \$23. Shorthorn bull, 18 months. Bronson Bros., Viscount, Sask. 49-3

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX,** \$25 each, weighing around 200 pounds. James McKee, Sperling, Man. 49-2

**SELLING—YORKSHIRE SOWS, SELECT** bacon type, bred to farrow March and April. W. Bowman, Alexander, Man. 48-6

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SOWS AND** boars, service age, 10c. per pound. C. Holtzman, D'Arcy, Sask. 48-3

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES—BOARS, \$25;** sows, \$20; papers included. Walter Dales, Sperling, Man. 47-6

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE GRAND CHAM-** pion strain boars, bred gilts, \$20 up. L. B. McDonald, Patricia, Alberta. 46-6

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, SEPTEM-** ber farrow, \$8.00 each, two for \$15, papers furnished. J. H. Logan, Virdora, Sask. 50-5

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR AND SOWS,** Jos. S. Thompson, Hayter, Alta. 50-5

### Tamworths

### FOR SALE

**TAMWORTH BOARS** of breeding age, the right type and well grown; also offering a very choice selection of bred sows in both the Yorkshire and Tamworth breed.

**UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN** ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT SASKATOON

**TAMWORTH SOWS AND BOARS OF APRIL** litters, \$20; also yearling boars and bred sows, all prize winners. H. J. Thompson, Weyburn, Sask. 47-5

**TAMWORTHS—YOUNG BOARS, WEIGHING** 160 to 225 pounds, \$25 to \$35 each, including papers. W. Longman, Deloraine, Man. 50-3

**SELLING—TAMWORTHS, BOTH SEX, Sired** by prize-winning imported boar. I. S. Norton, Melville, Sask. 49-2

### Duroc-Jerseys

**PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY, SEPTEMBER** and October litters, Bailey blood, robust, thrifty stock guaranteed, \$5.00 each; \$9.00 pair; crates free; papers extra. Willoughby, Parkside, Sask. 50-2

**DUROC-JERSEYS—MAY PIGS, EITHER SEX,** \$15 each, from Bailey's stock; one boar, 18 months, \$40, with papers. T. E. Murphy, Neville, Sask. 48-3

**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS,** ready for service, several winners at Provincial Exhibition. W. C. Pilling, Kemnay, Man. 47-5

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS,** young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 49-6

### Poland-Chinas

**REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA BOAR, TWO** years past, \$35; also some nine months, \$25; large bacon type. Satisfaction guaranteed. Richard Detta, Flandreau, Sask. 49-4

### LIVESTOCK—Various

#### Berkshires

#### REAL BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRES

**FOR** years we have had the Champion Berkshire Herd of Western Canada at all the large exhibitions. Very special offerings now in young boars and young sows. Write for booklet and information.—VAUXHALL STOCK FARMS LTD., VAUXHALL, ALBERTA.

**SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES,** good stretchy young boars and gilts, March farrowed, \$30; April, \$25; May, \$20; June or July, \$15. Booking orders for bred gilts. My prizes Saskatoon Winter Fair were 18 ribbons out of 19 entries. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 48-5

**BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, EITHER SEX,** 100 to 200 pounds. Sows bred. After January, \$15, \$20, \$25; papers free. Wm. Boyle, Shaunavon, Sask. 50-5

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS AND** sows, April farrow, sired by real type boar, imported. Donald A. Robertson, Heward, Sask. 48-5

**CHOICE ENGLISH BACON BERKSHIRES,** April farrow, \$25, papers included. Chas. Cooper & Son, Admiral, Sask. 48-3

#### Hampshires

**CHOICE REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOARS,** gilts, bred sows, \$10 up. Laurence Crabb, Borden, Sask. 49-3

#### SHEEP

**KARAKUL SHEEP—THIS IS THE SHEEP** that produce the beautiful Persian lamb fur. Will sell 100 at \$20 each. S. Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 48-3

**SELLING—SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS,** extra large. J. Anderson, Morrin, Alta. 48-3

**WANTED—BUNCH OF GOOD EWES, BOX** 570, Portage la Prairie, Man.

**FOR SALE—MATURE SHROPSHIRE RAMS,** Fred Powell, P.O. Box 85, Wiseton, Sask. 50-2

#### GOATS

**SELL OR EXCHANGE—PAIR SWITZERLAND** goats, three and four years, for wolfhounds. Syd. Leoczko, Poplarfield, Man.

**FOR SALE—PAIR OF GOATS, DOUGLAS** Johnston, Kistey, Sask. 49-2

#### DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

**FOR SALE—TRAINED WOLF AND FOX** hounds, two pair catchers and killers, \$50 pair. Also young Wolfhounds, four months old, \$12 pair. Write for particulars. Harry Bonar, Nipawin, Sask.

**WOLFHOUND PUPS, KILLING STOCK, \$15** pair; sire 100 pounds, exceptionally fast; parents pictures on request. Also grown dogs. Box 9, Imperial, Sask. 50-2

**SELLING—FOX TERRIER PUPPIES,** beauties. Males, \$7.00; females, \$5.00; females, nearly full grown, no bad habits, \$7.00. Hamilton Bros., Zealandia, Sask. 48-2

**CANARIES, PARROTS, LOVEBIRDS, GOLD-** fish, dogs, kittens, rabbits, Guinea pigs. Reliable Bird Store, 405 Portage, Winnipeg. 45-13

**FOR SALE—GRAY AND STAG CROSS, FAST,** good killers. Will work in bushy country. Price \$30 each. Charlie W. Adamson, Theodore, Sask. 50-5

**FOR SALE—COLLIE PUPS, PARENTS GOOD** healers, three dollars each. Floyd Dennis, Viscount, Sask.

**FOR SALE—SOME GOOD HUNTING DOGS,** Gust Thuman, Storthoaks, Sask. 50-2

### LIVESTOCK—Various

**FOR IRISH RETRIEVER PUPPIES, WRITE** Ed. Sholdice, Bolssevain, Man. 49-5

**FOR SALE—GUARANTEED WOLFHOUNDS,** Taylor Sykes, Woodrow, Sask. 48-6

### POULTRY—Various

**COCKERELS, BARRED ROCKS, RHODE IS-** land Reds, White Wyandottes. Best laying strains in America. \$3.00 each. Winners Edmonton, Lethbridge. D. P. White, Macleod, Alta. 49-2

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM PED-** igreed sire, \$2.50 each, or \$4.00 for two. Also three geese and one gander, unrelated, coming three years, \$10. Mrs. H. Tice, Truxas, Sask. 48-5

**FOR SALE—THE BIG ENGLISH LEHORNS** and Wyandottes, 300-egg strain. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 48-5

**SELLING—PEARL GUINEAS, \$1.00 EACH,** Harry Browning, Oglvie, Man. 49-2

### Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,** flock by handsome 40-pound tom, toms, 20 to 24 pounds, \$6.00; hens, 13 to 15 pounds, \$3.00. Mrs. A. D. Angus, Willmar, Sask. 50-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE PURE-BRED MAY** hatch, gobblers, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00; vigorous strain; roost in open. George McNeil, Sinclair, Man. 48-3

**PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, Sired by 46-LB.** tom. Toms, \$5.00 to \$8.00; pullets, \$4.00 to \$5.00. Pure Pekin ducks and drakes, \$1.25 each. Mrs. Maitland White, Herschel, Sask. 50-2

**LARGE PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE,** ganders, \$3.00 each; Bourbon Red turkey hens, \$3.50; toms, \$4.00. A. C. Miller, Roland, Man. 49-2

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, YOUNG** toms, 21 pounds, \$8.50; pullets, 14 pounds, \$4.00; weights guaranteed. Mrs. Witherspoon, Loreburn, Sask. 49-4

**40 MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE, \$4.00 EACH,** weight 15 to 20 pounds. Miles Houlden, Cayley, Alta. 49-5

**SELLING—GIANT BRONZE TOMS, FROM** first prize stock, \$4.00 to \$6.00. Mrs. J. Bell, Willows, Sask. 49-5

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE** ganders, \$5.00; geese, \$4.00; early hatched, fine large birds. Miss Latimer, Benson, Sask. 49-2

**PRIZE WINNERS, FINE LARGE TOULOUSE** geese, \$3.00; ganders, \$3.50. Ormond Watson, Brookdale, Man. 47-4

**PURE-BRED BLACK BRONZE GOBBLETS,** \$4.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. Charles Phipps, Forgan, Sask. 48-6

**MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, MAY** hatched, \$3.50. Apply at once. E. Cates, McLean, Sask. 48-2

**SELLING—LARGE PURE-BRED TOULOUSE** geese, \$3.00; ganders, \$4.00. George Featherston, Tenny, Sask. 48-5

**PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS,** May hatch, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. John Nicol, Beresford, Man. 50-2

**WHITE CHINESE GESE AND GANDERS,** \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00 till December 20th. M. H. Cameron, Minnedosa, Man. 49-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, 20-22** pounds, \$5.00; hens, 13 pounds, \$3.50. Linvil Rash, Purple Springs, Alta. 50-3

**MAMMOTH PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE,** ganders, \$4.00; geese, \$3.00. H. W. Clay, Fillmore, Sask. 49-4

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00** each, from 40-pound stock. George Innis, Kenville, Man. 49-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, YOUNG** toms, \$3.50 each. I. S. Norton, Melville, Sask. 49-2

**PURE PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES, \$1.50** each. Geo. Porter, Saltcoats, Sask. 49-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE YOUNG TOMS, \$4.00** each. Fred Pratt, Holdfast, Sask. 48-4

**PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, HEAVY,** \$3.00. Box 20, Drake, Sask. 47-4

### Rhode Islands

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB REDS, COCKERELS,** \$1.50; three, \$4.00; early hatched pullets, \$1.00, dozen \$10 up to December 15. Charles Watson, Shaunavon, Sask. 49-2

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, COCK-** erels, bred-to-lay, from College stock, \$2.00; three, \$5.00 until December 20. William Chambers, Minto, Man. 47-5

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS,** best English strains, bred-to-lay, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. John Pritt, Arcola, Sask. 48-3

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-** erels, from winter layers, \$2.00; three for \$5.00. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 48-5

**SINGLE COMB R. I. RED COCKERELS, 200-** egg strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. E. J. Wyatt, Bentley, Alta. 50-2

**RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$1.50** each. James McKee, Sperling, Man. 49-2

### Plymouth Rocks

**PEDIGREE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** from hens official 185-197 eggs, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. From registered hens, 203-224, \$4.00; two, \$7.00. Linvil Rash, Purple Springs, Alta. 50-3

**THE STRAIN COUNTS—SELLING BARRED** Rock cockerels, fifth generation, heavy-laying strain, \$2.50 each. John H. Otto, Rosedale, Man. 49-4

**BLAIR'S MANITOBA CONTEST-WINNING** Barred Rocks, April hatched cockerels, \$2.00. R. Brownbridge, Shellmouth, Man. 49-4

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** University stock, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. Evans, Rocanville, Sask. 50-5

### Leghorns

**ROSE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN COCK-** erels, large early beauties, \$2.00. Mrs. Tuttle, Rouleau, Sask. 48-4

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horn cockerels, Ferris strain, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Emery Jacques, Bannerman, Man. 48-3

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS,** \$1.50 each. Sam Templeman, Colonsay, Sask. 50-2

## Satisfaction Brings Repeat Instructions



### What Poultry Have You For Sale?

In our issue of October 29, 1924, we published a testimonial we received some little time ago from H. W. Clay, Fillmore, Sask. Under date of November 24, 1924, this same gentleman wrote the following letter to The Guide:

"I am advertising our Geese in The Guide for the third year, as we were more than satisfied with results we got every year."—H. W. Clay, Fillmore, Sask.

"We wish to thank you for the splendid results last year. We sold between \$500-\$600 Geese and Turkeys."—J. H. Crowe, Gilbert Plains, Man.

We did it for them—We can do it for you

It doesn't matter where you live or what you have to sell—if a farmer or his wife is at all interested in it (and being a farmer yourself, you should know)—The Guide will sell it for you. Don't forget this is one of the big advertising seasons for all Poultry Offerings, and our special Poultry Section is fast growing. Poultry authorities recommend buying Breeding Stock early, in order to obtain the best selection. That is why the season is right—farmers are now building up their flock. Get your ad. to us tonight and catch an interested buying market.

SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

### THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

P.S.—This is also a good advertising season for Shetlands, Work Horses, Cattle, Freshening Cows, Sheep, Swine, Seed Grain and Grasses.



## POULTRY

## Orpingtons

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**, FROM winter-laying hens. Sires from Manitoba Agricultural College stock, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.50. George McNeil, Sinclair, Man. 48-3

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**, SELECT birds, good size and color, \$2.50 each. Miles Houliken, Cayley, Alberta. 49-5

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**, early hatched, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; pullets, \$1.50. Wm. Lee, Tofteld, Alta. 50-3

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**, \$1.50. JOHN R. Neill, Weyburn, Sask. 48-9

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**, \$1.75 each. C. M. Bredt, Francis, Sask. 50-3

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**, \$1.75 each. W. J. Pilkington, Clair, Sask. 47-4

## Wyandottes

**CLEARING SALE — WHITE WYANDOTTES**, yearling hens, pullets, cockerels, \$1.00 each. Also Cowan's Mahogany Russian Orloff cockerels, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Fred Grunerud, Broderick, Sask. 47-4

**CHOICE PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**, April hatch, \$2.00 each. Robt. Drysdale, Brandon, Man. 47-5

**CHOICE EARLY WHITE WYANDOTTES**, PULLETS, \$1.50; cockerels, \$2.00. Laurence Crabb, Borden, Sask. 49-3

**PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**, large, well marked, \$3.00 each. A. C. Miller, Roland, Man. 49-2

**CHOICE PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**, heavy-laying strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Mrs. William McJanet, Foxwarren, Man. 49-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**, MARTIN'S STRAIN, cockerels, \$2.00; 40 yearling hens, \$1.00 each. Chas. W. Johnson, Melaval, Sask. 49-3

**FOR SALE — BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**, Martin strain, \$2.00 each. Mrs. A. Messer, Young, Sask. 50-2

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**, and pullets, \$1.00 each. T. L. Gaffney, Tessier, Sask. 50-2

**PURE-BRED WYANDOTTES FROM MAY HATCHINGS**, for quick sale. Price, \$2.00 each. Mr. O. Adamson, Theodore, Sask. 49-3

## Minorcas

**SELLING — SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS**, \$2.00 each. Geo. S. Smith, Box 301, Moose Jaw, Sask. 49-2

## Poultry Supplies

**STANFIELD'S LICE-KILL** — Does the trick. No dusting, dipping or odor. 50-cent tube treats 200 hens. \$1.00 tube treats 500. Kills every louse or mite. Money refunded. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders Supply Co. Ltd., 291 Edmonton Street, Winnipeg, Man. 49-5

**INCUBATORS, BROODERS, POULTRY NETTING**, thermometers, founts, supplies. Order your requirements for immediate delivery. Discount for early orders. Alex. Taylor's Hatchery, Winnipeg. 49-5

**MONEY IN EGGS, YES; BUT MORE EGGS**, more money. Pratt's Poultry Regulator makes hens produce. Costs one cent a month per hen. Ask your dealer. 49-3

## Farm Lands—Sell or Rent

**FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY WITH** free use of the land for one year and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6 per cent. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds 7 per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary. 49-3

**KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA — FRUIT** market gardening, near city, served by two main line railways. 3,000 acres of the most fertile irrigated land for sale in ten to 20-acre plots. Pleasant occupation, ideal climate. Write for particulars. Elsey and Stapley, Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg. 42-9

**RANCH FOR SALE — DEEDED LAND**, ONE section, eight-room house, three barns, hen house, hog house, granary, shop, 140 acres broken, fenced, five sections grazing lease, fenced, 75 cattle, plenty feed, water, well and springs. All, \$6,500; \$4,000 cash, balance terms. Lisle Buxton, Atlee, Alta. 50-3

**BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS — FULL PARTICULARS** and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. 17-1

**THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, WINNIPEG**, have improved and unimproved farms for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Very easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 47-5

**IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR RENT A FARM** GET our list. If you want to sell or exchange the property you have, send us complete description. Walch Land Co., Winnipeg, Man. 50-2

**SELLING — FARM WITH STOCK AND MACHINERY**, good water, no crop failure. Price, write Box 114, Guernsey, Sask. 47-5

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH**, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 11

**GET A MINNESOTA FARM WHILE PRICES** are still low; let us help you. State Immigration Dept. 775, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn. 49-3

**IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE**. O. L. Harwood, Brandon. 49-3

## Farm Lands Wanted

**LIKE TO HEAR OF GOOD CANADIAN FARM** for sale, cash price, reasonable. R. McNown, 375 Wilkinson, Bldg., Omaha, Neb. 46-13

**WANTED — TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF FARM** for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 42-5

## SEEDS

## SEED WHEAT

**FOR SALE**, second crop from registered Marquis Seed, \$2.00 per bushel, including bags. Car lot, \$1.85. Cash with order. Sample on request.

S. M. WEBB

FLAXCOMBE, SASK.

## Oats

**BUY QUICK — BIG SHORTAGE OF OATS**. For immediate sale will sell one car of good oats, L.B. Maryfield, at 60c. per bushel. T. Harrison. 49-2

## Barley

**WANTED — SEED BARLEY**. J. BUROKER, Stewart, Sask. 49-4

## MACHINERY and AUTOS

**600 POUND DIABLO CREAM SEPARATOR**, \$80; 1 1/2 H.P. Cushman hopper-cooled engine, \$85; gas power vacuum washer, \$45; 6-in. Cushman (Fleury) grinder, \$35; 8-in. Cushman (Fleury) grinder, \$40. All new stock. Prices cash. Cushman Farm Equipment Company Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 49-5

**MAGNETOS, AUTO GENERATORS AND MOTORS**, repaired. Prompt service. Lemery-Denison, Saskatoon. 44-26

**USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS, ENGINES**, magnetos, carburetors, gears, springs for any make car. The City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 48-9

**RECOVERS FOR AUTO TOPS — RECOVERS** installed on old frames without extra charge. Winnipeg Top & Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 49-26

**FOR SALE — 30-HORSE STEAM ENGINE**, would be a good engine for saw mill. Will trade for lumber or anything else. Box 7, Muenster, Sask. 48-3

**CYLINDER GRINDING — NEW OVERSIZE** pistons and rings. Tractor repairs of all kinds. Calgary Iron Works, Calgary. 49-9

## CYLINDER GRINDING

**WE REGRIND AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR** cylinders on a Heald cylinder grinder. We also regrind crankshafts on a Landis crankshaft grinder. This is the best equipment that money can buy, and we guarantee all our work. Riverside Iron Works Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 49-3

**CYLINDER REBORING. OVERSIZE PISTONS** and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 40-13

**CYLINDER GRINDING. TRACTOR, AUTO** and engine repairs, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 49-3

## MISCELLANEOUS

## Auto Tops and Trimmings

**AUTO TOPS, CURTAINS, TOP RECOVERS**, seat covers, repairs and supplies. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 49-26

## COAL

**SOURIS LIGNITE AND WESTERN ALBERTA** coals. For prices write McLeod and Werry, Car-lot Coal Dealers, Estevan, Sask. 38-13

**FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J.** Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal. 46-13

**COAL — IF YOU CANNOT GET NEW WALKER** coal write to us for prices and freight rate. New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 46-13

## DENTISTS

**DR. PARSONS**, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG. 46-5

## DYERS AND CLEANERS

**OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND** renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rowe Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 20-52

## FARM SUPPLIES

**CAR LOTS — TAMARAC AND CEDAR FENCE** posts, coal, salt, etc. Blanchard & Ross, 613 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 48-5

## FISH

**FISH — DO NOT BE SATISFIED WITH ANY** thing but the best. Write for our special price list on new winter caught Northern Lakes fish direct from producer to consumer. Big River Consolidated Fisheries Ltd., Big River, Sask. 50-8

**FISH — PRICES ON LAKE MANITOBA FROZEN** fish. Guaranteed fresh. A. Johnston, Westbourne, Man. 50-6

**FISH, COLD LAKE TROUT, DRESSED**, 100-pound box, \$10; whitefish, \$8.50. Cash with order. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta. 49-8

## FLOUR MILLS

**SAVE MONEY ON YOUR FLOUR — SECTION 11** of Wheat Pool agreement allows grower to retain wheat for milling for domestic needs. Farmers may club and ship car load to our mills and receive special milling in transit rate. Terms of gisting: 35 pounds of our best patent flour, eight pounds of bran, 12 pounds of shorts per bushel of wheat. Grinding: 20c. per bushel. No low grades milled. Money back guarantee with each sack of flour. Write for further particulars. Harris Flour Mills, Harris, Sask. 49-3

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

## 200 Sheets, 100 Envelopes

**\$1.00 High grade, clear, white bond paper** also 6x7 inches with envelopes to match. Your name and address, up to 4 lines, or your monogram up to 3 initials printed on every sheet and envelope. A personal stationery you will be delighted to use. An ideal gift, printed with your friend's name. Send name & address with \$1. We prepay postage. Order today. This advt. may not appear again. Whiston Printery, Gilbert Plains, Manitoba

## MISCELLANEOUS

**XMAS TREES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL** — 4-ft. trees, 95c.; 6-ft., \$1.25; 7-ft., \$1.95; 8-ft., \$2.40; 10-ft., \$3.50; 12 to 15-ft., \$6.00. Cones for decorating, 95c. per box. Retail stores write for prices. Wimer & Sons, Canora, Sask. 48-3

**BAKING MADE EASY — HO-MAYDE BREAD**. Improver makes drier, sweeter and more wholesome loaf. Get from your grocer or send 15c. for package sufficient for 100 loaves to C. & J. Jones, Lombard Street, Winnipeg. 48-13

**MOVING PICTURE MACHINE FOR \$1.25**. Sent complete with six different sets of pictures. A mechanical wonder. Moo-vee Dept., 275 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont. 48-3

**WORLD'S SMALLEST BIBLE — SIZE OF POSTAGE** stamp, 200 pages, sent postpaid, 60c. Garner, 275 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont. 48-3

**MONITOR HARD COAL BASE BURNER**, nearly new, \$25. Irwin Bond, Ponoka, Alta. 48-3

**THREE NEW PUZZLES — SENT POSTPAID**, 25c. Great fun for everybody. The Puzzle Man, 275 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont. 48-3

## HAY AND FEED

**SELLING — OATS, BALED HAY, GREEN FEED**. Walter Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 50-3

## HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

**THE MORDEN TANNERY — SPECIALIZES IN** making robes, leather and lace leather. Robes, \$8.00 per hide; black leather, \$9.00 per hide; raw-hide leather, \$7.00 per hide, machine tanned. Satisfaction guaranteed. No delay. Morden Tannery, Morden, Man. Robert Paul. 48-18

**TANNING — WE ARE EXPERT TANNERS OF** hides and furs. Send for our price list. (We also buy hides). Saskatoon Tannery Co., Saskatoon, Sask. 48-18

**SHIP YOUR HIDES AND RAW FURS TO US**. We pay highest prices, make prompt returns. Northwest Hide and Fur Co., Winnipeg. 50-3

**EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS**, Saskatoon and Edmonton. 48-26

## HONEY, SYRUP, ETC.

**PURE ONTARIO HONEY**, 10, 30, 60-POUND tins. On 120-pound orders freight prepaid. Clover, Manitoba, 18c. pound; Saskatchewan, 18 1/2c. Alberta, B.C., 19c. Amber, Manitoba, 16c; Saskatchewan, 16 1/2c; Alberta, B.C., 17c; five-pound pails, half cent pound more. Quantity discounts. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ontario. 49-8

**PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY — NATURE'S** purest sweet. Will deliver two 60-pound crates, Manitoba, 18; Saskatchewan, 18 1/2; Alberta-B.C., 19 cents pound. Mixed Clover-Buckwheat, Manitoba, 14; Saskatchewan, 14 1/2; Alberta-B.C., 15. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ontario. 49-8

**CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY DIRECT** from producer. \$9.00 crate of six ten-pound pails f.o.b. Brucefield. Get 15c. quantity discount and money-back guarantee. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 47-2

**PURE HONEY DELIVERED YOUR STATION** — Manitoba, Clover, 120 pounds, \$21.60. Light Amber, \$20.40; Amber, \$16.80; Saskatchewan or Alberta, add 90c. to prices. Herbert Harris, Alliston, Ont. 49-5

**HONEY — ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE** clover, \$7.80 cash crate six 10-pound pails, f.o.b. Uxbridge. Good quality buckwheat, \$6.40 crate 60-pound. E. Warren, R.R., No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 50-3

**PURE ONTARIO HONEY, FINEST QUALITY**. Write for low price and guarantee. R. Rosebrugh, honey dealer, Saskatoon. 50-5

**MANITOBA HONEY — SECOND TO NONE**. Thick, rich, delicious, \$9.00 per crate 60 pounds. B. Brewster, Dominion City, Man. 49-5

**SELLING — PURE HONEY, \$9.50 FOR SIX TEN-** pound pails. Malson St. Joseph, Otterburne, Man. 49-4

**GOOD CLOVER HONEY, FIVE OR TEN-POUND** pails, 15 cents per 50 pounds; smaller quantities, 16 cents. Guy Kemper, Sarnia, Ont. 47-5

**LIGHT HONEY, WELL RIPPENED, GOOD** flavor, \$10.50 per 60-pound crate. M. A. Clement, Meaford, Ont. 48-3

## LIGHTING SYSTEMS

**FOR GASOLINE LIGHTING SYSTEMS WRITE** us. Agents for Coleman lamps. Repairs for all makes. Canadian Lighting and Heating Co., Edmonton. 48-13

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**CORDWOOD AND FENCE POSTS, TAMARAC**, cedar and willow posts, poles and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Company, Edmonton, Alta. 48-3

**CORDWOOD, FENCE POSTS, WILLOW** pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. Northern Carriage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 32-18

**FOR SALE — DRY CUT AND GREEN POPLAR** wood, \$2.75 cord on cars. James Enright, Invermay, Sask. 48-3

**CORDWOOD, FENCE POSTS, WILLOW PICK-** ets. Write for prices. J. B. Lorimer, Rose Valley, Sask. 47-6

## MISCELLANEOUS

## MONEY ORDERS

WHEN REMITTING  
BUY

CANADIAN  
NATIONAL  
EXPRESS

## MONEY ORDERS

When Remitting Send a  
**DOMINION EXPRESS  
MONEY ORDER**  
For Sale at C.P.R. STATIONS and  
DOMINION EXPRESS AGENCIES

## MONUMENTS

**MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS**. Write for catalog and prices. Saskatoon Granite and Marble Works Ltd., Saskatoon. 44-13

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

**VIOLINS, CORNETS, MANDOLINS, GUITARS**, Ukeleles, Banjos, Band Instruments, Drums, Radio sets and accessories. Write for our free illustrated catalogue. The R. S. Williams & Sons Company Ltd., 421 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg. 32-13

**SCOTT'S MUSIC STORE, MOOSE JAW**. Everything in musical merchandise. Write for catalogue. Sheet music, Land instruments, radio. 50-13

**PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY** orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton. 48-3

## REMNANTS

**LARGE BUNDLE REMNANTS, \$2.00; FIVE** pounds quilt patches, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont. 48-3

## RADIO SUPPLIES

**SINGLE TUBE RADIO SETS GUARANTEED TO** receive 2,000 miles away or more. Shipped parcel post, \$25, any place in Canada. Two-tube radio set, \$39. Three-tube radio set, \$79. We carry all kinds of radio parts and appliances. "B" batteries, \$2.25 and up; "A" batteries, dry, 50c. and up; "A" battery, wet, \$9.95 and up. We repair any make of radio or instruments used in radio, phones, transformers, condensers, etc. Address mail orders to Radio Manufacturing Co., 1375 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 49-3

**RADIO CATALOGUE MAILED FREE**. Complete stock parts and sets. Exclusive Alberta distributor original Marconi equipment. Everything guaranteed. Bruce Robinson Distributors Ltd., 307-5th Avenue West, Calgary, Alta. 46-13

**PARTS AND REPAIRS FOR AUTOMOBILE OR** radio sets. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 49-26

**FREE — OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOG** on radio sets and parts. The Electrical Shop Ltd., Saskatoon. 44-13

**THE LATEST AND BEST IN RADIO SETS AND** parts. Write The Electric Shop, 187 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 41-13

**DISTRIBUTORS OF RADIOS — SEND FOR** price list. Full line guaranteed parts. Acme Electric Co. Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. 43-13

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

**LEARN TELEGRAPHY — WELL TRAINED** telegraphers earn big money. We train you thoroughly and assist to position. Personal instruction, also home study course if desired. Enquire free prospectus. Western Telegraph School, Dept. G, 282 Main Street, Winnipeg. 48-3

**\$5.00 TO LEARN TO DANCE. PROF. SCOTT**, 290 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 42-5

## SITUATIONS VACANT

## THE J. R. WATKINS CO.

have a number of good localities now open for energetic and intelligent men to RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS.

Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

**BE OUR AGENT IN YOUR LOCALITY**. GOOD opportunity for you to get fine radio set for yourself at wholesale price. A chance to make big money. Experience unnecessary. Write for complete information Dept. O, Radiophone Co. of Canada, 177 West Cordova Street, Vancouver, B.C.

**AGENTS WANTED — TO SELL HONLEY MILLS** Men's Tailored-to-Measure Suits and Top Coats. Only the best of imported wools used; satisfaction guaranteed. Good commission; experience unnecessary. Honley Mills Tailoring Co., 110 Church Street, Toronto. 38-13

**WANTED — GOOD LIVE SALESMAN TO SELL** wholesale to consumers, high-class groceries, oils and paints. Applicants must have own conveyance. Wylie Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 49-3

**AGENTS — SELL LOW PRICED KITCHEN** necessity. Quick sale. Square deal. Premier Mfg. Co., Dept. M-6, Detroit, Mich. 29-1

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**WANTED — SMALL PRAIRIE SCHOOL BY RE-** tired lady missionary. Lived in Belgium and Germany. Russians and others not objected to. Miss Jackson, Box 249, Prince Rupert, B.C.

**WANTED — FARM WORK, COULD TAKE FULL** charge, used to machinery, 15 years' experience. W. S. Eaton, Elmgrove, Man.

## SOLICITORS

**FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD** established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

**HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON**, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

**PATENTS — EGERTON R. CASE**, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklets free.

**RIDOUT & MAYBEE, KENT BLDG., YONGE** Street, Toronto, registered patent attorneys. Send for booklet.

(Continued on next page)

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



## The Great Wild-Eyed!

I do not like the candidate for office who declares he's the hope and only answer to the people's many prayers, who in wild denunciation with a dagger in his locks, describes the opposition as a bunch of clever crooks; who shakes his a tousled forelock in a half-demented way and shrieks his fiery message for a quarter of a day! Now, it may be I'm mistaken, but I have it in my head that the man who shouts and whinnies with his eye-balls shooting red, is a little short on logic, is a little short on brain, could never have a headache for there's nothing there to pain. When I hear a fellow raving in a harsh and bitter tone on the other fellow's failings but not mentioning his own, then I straightway get to thinking that a man with such a tongue, with such unkindly feelings, and with such excess of lung, is as unsafe as the person he's condemning dares to be, and his wild discordant clatter doesn't make a hit with me. So 'most always I determine that the man the speaker blames is a pretty decent fellow with some pretty decent aims!



## MISCELLANEOUS

## STOCKS AND BONDS

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION REGARDING any security you own or are interested in. Investment suggestions on request. John Connor & Co., Stock and Bond Brokers, Huron & Erie Building, Winnipeg.

**DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL** bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby & Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881. 49-5

## TRAPPING SUPPLIES

**KILL WOLVES AND COYOTES WITH MICKELSON'S** Coyote capsules, quick acting. Ask your druggist, or sent mail postpaid, 25 capsules, \$1.25; 100 capsules, \$4.00. Anton Mickelson Co. Ltd., 141 Smith Street, Winnipeg, makers of Mickelson's famous gopher poisons. 50-3

**COYOTE TRAPPERS — TRY SOME REAL** scent. Robert Kearney, Ravenscrag, Sask. 46-5

## TAXIDERMIST

**E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST**, 334 Main Street, Winnipeg. 46-1

**JACK CHARLSON, TAXIDERMIST**, Brandon, Man.

**WESTERN TAXIDERMIST**, 229 MAIN STREET, Winnipeg. Lowest prices in the West. 45-7

## TOBACCO

## ANNUAL ONE CENT SALE

**QUALITY Tobacco Shops, Mail Order Dept.**, 189 McGill St., Montreal. Buy one article and get one more for only one cent. Rouge Quebec Tobacco 65c lb., 2 lbs. 66c; Grand Rouge and Grand Bleu 85c lb., 2 lbs. 86c. Genuine Briar Pipes, any shape, 50c, 2 for 51c; Kola, Cobourg and Aonian famous dollar pipes, 2 for \$1.01; Genuine Amber Briar Pipe in case \$2.50, 2 for \$2.51; Genuine White Meerchaum Pipe block amber stem, in case, worth up to \$10, \$5.00, 2 for \$5.01; Guaranteed 14k gold Self-Filling Fountain Pen, \$2.75, 2 for \$2.76. We will enclose one genuine Wacerman Fountain Pencil (Gentleman's or Ladies') with each order of \$10 over. Orders above \$2.00 sent postpaid and insured. Smaller orders add 10c extra. Write or wire to above address for our "Rush One Cent Sale Price List."

**LEAF TOBACCO — SOUTHERN ONTARIO** (burley), bright, mild, full flavored; pound, 40c; five pounds, \$1.75; 10 pounds, \$3.00; delivered post paid. Satisfaction or money and expenses returned; directions for making up free. A. B. Seaman, Dresden, Ont. 47-5

**CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA Brand,"** long or short Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c; Hauborg, 70c; Queens, Parfum d'Italie, 75c per pound prepaid. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 33-20

**PETIT ROUGE, PETIT HAVANA, HAVANA**, 40 cents per pound; Gold Leaf, 50 cents; Cigar Leaf, 60 cents; Rouge and Queens, 60 cents; postpaid. Lalonde & Co., 201 Victoria, Norwood, Man.

## PRODUCE

## CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

Everybody is thinking along co-operative lines these days. That's because its sane and sound in principle. It is just as sound to market

## CREAM

co-operatively, as any other farm product. Write us for particulars and prices.

**MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES LTD.**  
846 SHERBROOK STREET, WINNIPEG

## Ship Your Dressed Poultry to Moose Jaw

Compare our guaranteed prices with those of more distant points. Compare the express rates from your station and see how much you will save by consigning to us.

We guarantee the following prices for No. 1 Dressed Poultry, f.o.b. Moose Jaw, good until Dec. 17:

	Per lb.
Chickens, over 5 lbs.	23-24c
Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs.	21-22c
Chickens, under 4 lbs.	19c
Fowl, over 5 lbs.	19c
Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs.	16-17c
Fowl, under 4 lbs.	13c
Turkeys, over 12 lbs.	25-26c
Turkeys, 10 to 12 lbs.	23-25c
Turkeys, 8 to 10 lbs.	22-23c
Ducks	14c
Geese	13c

Culls not wanted. We will satisfy you if you ship good stock. Returns by par express money orders.

References. Union Bank of Canada. Licensed and bonded.

**THE SASKATCHEWAN EGG AND POULTRY EXPORTERS**

331 RIVER STREET WEST  
Phone 4799 MOOSE JAW

## Poultry Wanted Live and Dressed

Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs.	18c
Spring Chickens, 4-5 lbs., in good condition	15c
Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs., in good condition	13c
Hens, over 5 lbs.	15c
Hens, 4-5 lbs.	12c
Hens, under 4 lbs., in good condition	10c
Young Turkeys, 11 lbs. and over	19c
Young Turkeys, 9-11 lbs., in good condition	17c
Ducks	11c
Geese	12c

We will pay 4c lb. more for Dressed Turkeys and Chickens. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until December 23.

**GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.**  
Licensed and Bonded under the Manitoba Produce Dealers' Act  
91 LUSTED STREET WINNIPEG

## No. 1 TURKEYS CRESCENT POULTRY PRICES

Our prices today for strictly No. 1 Poultry, Delivered Winnipeg

	Live Per lb.	Dressed Dry-picked
Young Toms and Hens, 12 lbs. and over	20c	27c
Young Toms and Hens, 9 to 12 lbs.	18c	25c
Young Toms and Hens, under 9 lbs.	14c	23c

## No. 1 Poultry

	Live Per lb.	Dressed Dry-picked
Chickens, over 5 lbs.	18c	25c
Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs.	15c	21c
Chickens, under 4 lbs.	11c	15c
Fowl, over 5 lbs.	14c	18c
Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs.	12c	15c
Fowl, under 4 lbs.	7c	11c
Old Roosters	6c	9c
Ducks, "fat"	10c	15c
Geese, "fat"	10c	15c

**Crescent Creamery Company Ltd.**  
85 Lombard St., Winnipeg, Man. Phone A4805

December 8, 1924

## .. TURKEYS ..

Ship your Poultry at once to catch the Christmas trade. We buy any quantity. Careful grading and fair prices. We are paying the following prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, up to and including Wednesday, December 17:

LIVE	DRESSED
Turkeys, over 12 lbs.	21-22c
Turkeys, 9 to 12 lbs.	19-20c
Turkeys, under 9 lbs., in good condition	16c
Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs.	19-20c
Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs.	17c
Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs.	15c
Hens, over 5 lbs.	16c
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	13-14c
Hens, under 4 lbs.	10-11c
Ducks	12c
Geese	11-12c

**DRESSED POULTRY**—Should be starved, dry plucked, undrawn and bled from the mouth. Crates forwarded to Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

**STANDARD PRODUCE CO., 43 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG**

## Higher Prices for Dressed Turkeys

Farmers who will ship their Turkeys to us in time to reship to the East for Christmas, will realize the highest returns for them. The East is short and is offering the highest prices in years for immediate shipment.

We guarantee to pay you the following prices for No. 1 Dressed Stock, and will give you the best grading possible:

TURKEYS	Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, 25c; 4 to 5 lbs., 22c; under 4 lbs., 18c
Turkeys, 12 lbs. and over	28c
Turkeys, 10-12 lbs.	26c
Turkeys, 8-10 lbs.	25c
Turkeys, under 8 lbs.	23c
Geese and Ducks	14c

All prices quoted are guaranteed until December 17, inclusive.

No shipment too large or too small. Track accommodation.

**LIVE POULTRY**  
We are still buying Live Poultry, and will pay 6c lb. below all prices quoted above for Dressed shipments. Live weight shipments are f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Reference: Any Winnipeg broker or wholesale house.

**The Consolidated Packers**  
Point Douglas - Winnipeg

## .. TURKEYS ..

Ship us your Turkeys and other Poultry for highest market prices, guaranteed until next issue:

LIVE	DRESSED
Turkeys, 12 lbs. and over, No. 1	20-22c
Turkeys, 9 to 12 lbs.	19-20c
Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs.	19-20c
Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs.	18c
Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs.	14-15c
Fowl, 5 lbs. and over	15-16c
Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs.	13-14c
Fowl, under 4 lbs.	9-10c
Ducks and Geese, fat	12c
Turkeys, underweight, according to weight and quality.	
Turkeys, 12 lbs. and over, No. 1	25-26c
Turkeys, 9 to 12 lbs.	23-24c
Spring Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1	23-24c
Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs.	21c
Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs.	18c
Fowl, 5 lbs. and over	19c
Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs.	16-17c
Fowl, under 4 lbs.	12-13c
Ducks and Geese, fat	13-14c
Ducks and Geese, medium	11-12c

**ROYAL PRODUCE CO. 97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## The Canadian Consumer Pays

Continued from Page 3

big crop of last year, and cutting out every market but the home market and Great Britain and New Zealand, it is apparent Australia would fail to meet Canadian requirements by over 16,000,000 pounds, and is nearly 14,000,000 pounds short of our importations from the United States.

In the same period our importations of currants were 5,598,777 pounds, of which 4,768,228 pounds came from Greece. Taking the estimate of 22,000,000 pounds for the last Australian crop, and deducting home consumption and the requirements of the markets of Great Britain and New Zealand, namely, 16,500,000 pounds, there is left a surplus of 5,500,000 pounds for the Canadian market, assuming that no effort is made to get markets elsewhere. That would meet our requirements, but it would be with currants that are inferior to the currants from Greece and which would cost more.

## The Nigger in the Woodpile

It is possible that production of these goods in Australia can be developed to the point at which all the requirements of Canada can be met, and that brings up the question of why this very special concession was asked for by the Australian government. Up to the war period Australia did not produce enough dried fruits to meet her own requirements, but the Commonwealth policy of soldier settlement has led to a large increase in vineyards and orchards. Extensive tracts of land in the River Murray valley have been brought under dried fruit culture at heavy expense to the government, and it is only with the enormous increased production of these fruits that the government has awakened to the imperative necessity of finding markets for it.

## Imperial Bank Report

The fiftieth annual report of the Imperial Bank was presented to the shareholders at the annual meeting at Toronto, on November 26. The report showed that the earnings for the year total \$1,107,889, which, added to the balance of \$1,033,833 brought forward from last year, made \$2,141,723 at the credit of profit and loss. Of this sum \$840,000 was appropriated for dividends to shareholders at 12 per cent. per annum, and \$70,000 bonus at the rate of 1 per cent. for the year, the remainder being distributed to taxes and contributions to officers' and employees' funds, with \$1,039,223 carried forward to next year.

Deposits show a decline of \$1,300,000, being \$88,123,096 as against \$89,442,750, the reduction being accounted for entirely by lessened balances of the Dominion government. Over \$70,000,000 of the deposits are interest bearing. Dominion and provincial government securities held by the bank show an increase over last year of \$1,400,000, and now stand at \$13,487,000. The bank maintains a strong liquid position with quickly realizable assets of \$59,000,000, or 59 per cent. of the bank's liabilities to the public.

## Conference Arranged

A conference between representatives of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and of the Mortgage Loan Associations of the three prairie provinces has been arranged for the purpose of discussing problems of mutual interest to the farmers and the lending institutions. The Dominion government and the governments of the three prairie provinces have been invited to send representatives to the conference, which will meet in Winnipeg, on December 16.

## POULTRY PRICES

Our prices remain the same as published in the issue of December 3.

Turkeys, 12 lbs. and over, No. 1	20-21c
Turkeys, 9 to 12 lbs.	19-20c

## DRESSED POULTRY

We pay 4c lb. above live weight.

**RELIABLE PRODUCE CO. MAN.**  
317 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG.



# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., December 5, 1924

**WHEAT**—Wheat market has been quiet with rather light trade during the past few days. Earlier in the week there was considerable liquidation of wheat credited to the account of one of the larger concerns. This was all well taken by export houses and for the account of U. S. buyers, and market advanced later on very bullish crop reports emanating from South America. Since that time, despite steadily falling British markets, American and Canadian wheat has held firm and advanced, closing today around the high point. Offerings have declined and hedging sales no longer have much effect on the high point. The demand for cash wheat has picked up somewhat lately and shippers are having difficulty in securing requirements without advancing the price. This has reflected on the futures market. The amount of business passing is comparatively small for this time of the year as compared with other years when the week before the close of navigation has shown much activity and fair premiums on spot wheat. The only grade commanding a premium today is One Northern, and that is more on account of scarcity of offerings of this grade than keen demand. Navigation is expected to close about December 12. Oats have been heavy and difficult to sell. The carry over until spring is going to be large, and it looks as though the cash article is going to remain at a discount unless some better demand crops up than exists right now. Barley is different, inasmuch as exporters keep selling lots of it, but Manitoba's barley supply seems inexhaustible this year. There is a fair demand and a fair amount for sale every day.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

Dec. 1 to Dec. 6 inclusive.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Dec. 158	157	158	158	160	161	160	160	92
May 164	163	165	164	165	167	166	166	98
July 162	162	163	162	164	165	165	165	99
Oats—								
Dec. 57	57	58	58	58	59	57	57	37
May 63	63	64	64	63	64	63	63	41
July 63	63	64	64	64	65	63	63	42
Barley—								
Dec. 80	78	80	81	82	84	82	82	53
May 80	74	87	87	87	89	87	87	56
July —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flax—								
Dec. 231	229	231	232	234	235	232	232	199
May 240	239	241	242	244	244	241	241	206
July —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	207
Rye—								
Dec. 124	122	124	124	126	129	124	124	65
May 132	130	132	131	133	135	132	132	69
July —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## CASH WHEAT

Dec. 1 to Dec. 6, inclusive.

Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N ..	161	160	161	162	163	165	163	94
2 N ..	159	155	156	156	157	159	158	91
3 N ..	150	149	150	150	152	153	152	86
4.....	140	138	139	139	142	144	142	79
5.....	132	131	132	133	135	136	135	71
6.....	118	117	118	119	121	123	120	69
Feed ..	96	95	97	97	100	101	98	67

## LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed December 5 as follows: March, 1½d higher, at 12s 7½d; May, 1½d higher, at 12s 7d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted ½d lower, at \$4.66½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: March, \$1.75½; May, \$1.74½.

## MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.54 to \$1.77; No. 1 northern, \$1.53 to \$1.55; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.52 to \$1.74; No. 2 northern, \$1.51 to \$1.53; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.49 to \$1.71; No. 3 northern, \$1.48 to \$1.51. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.54 to \$1.69; No. 1 hard, \$1.52 to \$1.60. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.51 to \$1.55; No. 1 hard, \$1.50 to \$1.53. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.47½ to \$1.58½; No. 1 durum, \$1.44½ to \$1.53½; No. 2 amber, \$1.46½ to \$1.56½; No. 2 durum, \$1.43½ to \$1.51½; No. 3 amber, \$1.45½ to \$1.54½; No. 3 durum, \$1.42½ to \$1.49½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.19 to \$1.20; No. 3 yellow, \$1.14 to \$1.18; No. 4 yellow, \$1.10 to \$1.13; No. 2 mixed, \$1.13 to \$1.15; No. 3 mixed, \$1.08 to \$1.12; No. 4 mixed, \$1.03 to \$1.07. Oats—No. 2 white, 50½c to 51c; No. 3 white, 49½c to 50c; No. 4 white, 47c to 48½c. Barley—choice to fancy, 84c to 87c; medium to good, 77c to 83c; lower grades, 67c to 76c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.25½ to \$1.26½. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.64½ to \$2.65½.

## WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending December 5, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 8,882; hogs, 13,296; sheep, 1,061. Last week: Cattle, 6,564; hogs, 7,076; sheep, 778.

Cattle receipts continue about in line with last week's deliveries, all prices holding quite firm. The prospects for the coming week is perhaps slightly heavier deliveries. We do not, however, believe they will be sufficiently heavy to make any difference in prices. What few real good butcher and export steers are coming forward are selling around \$5.25, with a few odd ones a shade higher, medium qualities \$4.50 to \$4.75. Good handy-weight butcher heifers are now making \$4.50 quite easily with a few odd ones even a shade higher. The range in prime butcher cows is from \$3.25 to \$3.50, fair to good qualities from \$2.75 to \$3.00. There continues to be a strong enquiry for choice stocker and feeder cattle, no one, however, is prepared to put high-priced feed into plain feeder cattle, therefore, at the pre-

sent time there is an exceedingly wide discrepancy in values between common and choice feeder steers. Good feeder steers are bringing from \$4.00 to \$4.50, plain feeders \$2.50 to \$3.00, choice stockers \$3.50 to \$4.00, plain stockers \$2.25 to \$2.75. The calf market continues strong, best vealers making \$5.50, heavy weight calves from \$3.50 to \$4.00, plain calves \$2.00 to \$3.00.

The hog market during the past week has held up exceedingly well under heavy deliveries, thick-smooths at time of writing selling from \$8.00 to \$8.10, with a 10 per cent. premium over these prices for select hams.

The sheep and lamb deliveries continue comparatively light, top light-weight lambs bringing \$12.50, heavier weights \$11 to \$12, light-weight butcher sheep \$5.50 to \$6.50 with very few sheep or lambs coming suitable for feeding or breeding purposes.

## Special Notice

Stock raisers should remember that from now on not only the chances but the prospects are for much steadier livestock prices with an improvement from time to time. This is especially applicable to the well finished and breedy stock.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers.....	\$4.50 to \$5.25
Prime butcher steers.....	4.50 to 5.00
Good to choice steers.....	4.00 to 4.50
Medium to good steers.....	3.50 to 4.00
Common steers.....	2.00 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers.....	3.75 to 4.25
Medium feeders.....	3.00 to 3.75
Common feeder steers.....	2.00 to 2.50
Good stocker steers.....	3.25 to 3.50
Medium stockers.....	2.75 to 3.25
Common stockers.....	2.00 to 2.50
Choice butcher heifers.....	4.00 to 4.25
Fair to good heifers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Medium heifers.....	2.50 to 2.75
Stock heifers.....	2.00 to 2.50
Choice butcher cows.....	2.75 to 3.25
Fair to good cows.....	2.25 to 2.75
Cutter cows.....	1.50 to 1.75
Breedy stock cows.....	1.50 to 1.75
Canner cows.....	.75 to 1.75
Choice springers.....	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers.....	15.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves.....	4.75 to 5.25
Choice heavy calves.....	3.00 to 3.50
Common calves.....	1.50 to 2.50
Heavy bull calves.....	2.50 to 3.00

## SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle, 2,000; market moderately active, fully steady; one load choice fed steers, early, \$7.50. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$5.00 to \$6.50; cows and heifers, \$3.25 to \$5.00; canners and cutters, \$2.35 to \$3.00; bologna bulls, \$3.25 to \$3.75; feeder and stocker steers, \$4.00 to \$6.00. Calves, 1,000; market steady; best lights largely \$8.00. Bulk of sales, \$4.00 to \$8.00. Hogs, 18,000; market mostly 15c to 25c lower; top price, \$8.60. Bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs, \$8.00 to \$8.60; packing sows, \$8.00; pigs, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Sheep, 1,000; market—Fat lambs 25c higher; sheep steady. Bulk prices follow: Fat lambs, \$14.50; fat ewes, \$6.50 to \$8.00.

## EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Market firm. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 60c, firsts 55c, seconds 36c. Jobbing extras 70c, firsts 60c to 65c; seconds 38c to 42c. Retailing extras, 75c to 80c, firsts 65c to 70c; seconds 42c to 45c. Poultry: Live chickens, 11c to 17c; fowl 7c to 14c, cocks 6c, ducks 10c, geese 10c, turkeys 14c to 18c. Dressed chickens 15c to 23c, fowl 11c to 18c, cocks 9c, ducks 13c to 16c, geese 15c to 16c, turkeys 19c to 23c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW —Eggs: Market firm. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 43c to 45c, firsts 40c, seconds 30c to 33c. Job-

# Ship Your Cattle DON'T SELL IN THE COUNTRY

Cattle prices have passed the bottom, and continuance of a stronger market seems likely. Reduction in volume of shipments, changing season and other conditions point that way.

You will not get the full benefit of a rising market if you are selling in the country, and letting someone else make a profit on your cattle between you and the market. Ship them and get the market price, not the country price, when you are ready to sell. Ship either direct or in co-operative shipments.

Write for latest market information.

## UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Winnipeg Moose Jaw Edmonton Calgary

# More Crop Money!

## DO YOU KNOW?

That the Canadian Government Interior Elevators at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton

## CAN

## DRY YOUR GRAIN

All tough, damp or wet grain can be promptly dried and put into warehousing condition at less risk than shipping to Fort William or Port Arthur, and you do not have to pay freight charges on water and dirt when re-shipping.

## STORE YOUR GRAIN

At ½c per bushel per month, which is only half as much as charged at Lake Port Terminal Elevators.

## SHIP YOUR GRAIN

From these elevators, East, South or West, and all intermediate points, which is a distinct advantage over grain in store at the Head of the Lakes.

## SAVE YOUR MONEY

When shipping direct to the Lake Port you pay freight charges on dockage. We clean out the dockage. You therefore pay freight on the actual amount of grain shipped. This is important on cars with a heavy dockage.

## WE GIVE YOU

Government Grade and Weight Certificates on receipt of the grain. Further, we guarantee the weight and grade when shipped to the Canadian Government Elevator, Port Arthur. This protects you against the loss of grain in transit over from 800 to 1,300 miles of railway travel.

## THESE ELEVATORS ARE

of modern fireproof construction and are equipped with the most up-to-date machinery for the rapid and efficient handling, cleaning, separating and drying of grain.

## THESE ELEVATORS BELONG TO YOU

The shareholders in these elevators are yourselves as citizens of Canada. All profits obtained from their operation form part of the revenues of the country.

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS

PORT ARTHUR, SASKATOON, MOOSE JAW, CALGARY AND EDMONTON

For particular information write

Canadian Government Elevator, Grain Exchange, Fort William, Ont.

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur

December 1 to 6, inclusive

December 1 to 6, 1914														
Date		OATS				BARLEY				FLAX			RYE	
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex	Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW
Dec.	1.....	57	54	54	52	46	80	75	70	67	231	227	206	121
	2.....	57	54	54	52	45	78	73	66	65	229	235	206	122
	3.....	58	55	55	53	46	81	75	69	68	231	227	208	124
	4.....	59	55	55	53	46	81	76	70	69	232	228	209	124
	5.....	58	55	55	53	46	82	77	72	71	234	230	214	126
	6.....	58	56	56	54	47	85	79	74	73	235	231	215	129
Week Ago		58	54	54	52	47	82	77	72	69	232	228	207	124
Year Ago		37	34	34	32	30	54	50	48	47	200	195	175	65

bing extras, 47c, firsts 42c, seconds 36c. Retailing extras 50c to 55c, firsts 45c to 50c, seconds 40c. Poultry: Live chickens 9c to 13c, fowl 5c to 9c, cocks 3c to 5c, ducks 6c, geese 6c, turkeys 9c to 13c. Dressed chickens 13c to 18c, fowl 10c to 14c, cocks 7c, ducks 12c to 13, geese 12c to 13c, turkeys 15c to 20c.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Market firm, receipts practically nil, storage jobbing extras 50c, firsts 45c, seconds 37c. Re-

tailing fresh extras 90c to \$1.00, firsts 85c to 90c. Poultry: Receipts light. Live chickens 13c, fowl 11c, turkeys 16c, geese 9c, ducks 9c. CALGARY—Eggs: Market firm. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 45c, firsts 35c, seconds 25c. Jobbing extras \$14 per case, firsts \$12.75 per case. Poultry: Receipts good, live chickens 11c to 13c, fowl 9c to 11c, turkeys 10c to 16c, ducks 10c, geese 11c.



# How I Averaged \$65<sup>00</sup> A Month Working in Spare Time at Home

This is an actual letter, copied word for word,  
from the original

By Mrs. H. E. STEVENS, Ontario

"FOR a long time I had been looking for a way to make some extra money, owing to crop failures. Two years ago I purchased an Auto Knitter and in two or three days I had learned to make standard socks, and in a very short time I could make also women's and children's hose, sweaters, lace, etc.

"I have two small children to look after and my own housework to do, but during the last six months I have averaged \$65.00 per month clear profit. I have made as high as \$5.00 profit a day.

"You may use this letter and my photograph, as this may be of benefit to some other woman in similar circumstances."

(Signed) MRS. H. E. STEVENS.

Mrs. Stevens' experience is by no means exceptional. In thousands of homes similar experiences are happening. To be able to earn, even a few hundred dollars a year, has proved a great blessing, especially to men and women who can only work spare time and could not consider a canvassing or selling proposition.

## Make Money at Home

Auto Knitting is a tested, established, dependable method for turning spare hours at home into extra money for the things you want. Mrs. Stevens' letter is only one of many. Hundreds of men and women have written to tell us of their success, many reporting averages of \$50.00, \$60.00 and \$70.00 a month earned in spare time alone.

## We Enter Into a Contract With You

The plan, briefly, is this: You knit for us at home in your spare time—whenever you like, as much or as little as you like. For every pair of standard socks you send us—standard meaning, knit to a standard measurement—we pay you a fixed, guaranteed price. Our contracts protects you because you are assured of a constant guaranteed market for all your output at a good substantial profit.

But this contract does not bind you in any way, because you have the privilege of selling your output to neighbors or local dealers if you so desire. Remember this, though—for every dozen pairs of standard socks you send us, we send you not only your pay cheque, but sufficient yarn to replace that used in knitting your shipment of socks.

There is no reason why you cannot earn extra money for yourself at home, just as thousands of others are doing. There is a

refined dignity and privacy in Auto Knitting that is not to be found in any other work. The fact that you deal privately with us in disposing of all your work is something which appeals very much to men and women who could not in any way consider a canvassing or selling proposition.

You work as much or as little as you please, and in those hours and half hours that you best can spare. No need to neglect your home or your children. No need to stop your present occupation.

## No Experience Is Necessary

The Auto Knitter comes to you with a sock started in it, we do this in order that you may follow the actual knitting operation by slowly turning the handle, and by following the simply written instructions, you cannot make a mistake. Speed comes with experience and in a little while you may turn the handle as fast as you like.

Many of our workers have developed nice private trades for themselves, as for instance Mrs. G. W. Rogers whose home is in Ontario. Mrs. Rogers says, "For a long time I had been wishing for something to do to fill in the spare hours, especially in the winter." She tells how she discovered "Auto Knitting" and how she began to turn her spare hours into dollars. "I have three little ones of my own," her letter reads, "and my little boy 8 years of age, is able to set up the machine for me. My private trade alone amounts to an average of \$50.00 a month." And yet, Mrs. Rogers is a busy housewife, with a home and children to look after.

## The Details Are Free

We will be glad to send you, absolutely without the slightest obligation on your part, complete particulars concerning Auto Knitting. If you will put your name and address on the coupon, and mail today, we will send you a beautifully-illustrated booklet which you will find very interesting.

Don't hesitate. You owe it to yourself at least to find out about this wonderful money-making plan. Think of being able to sit down any time you like during the day and earn some extra money for something you especially want. Let us send you the booklet. Clip and mail the coupon NOW.



The foundation of the Auto Knitter business is based on co-operation. We need men and women to knit socks and they need us to supply the machines and buy their work. It is a business of mutual help.

The soundness of the business is proven by its ten years of success. The demand for Auto Knit socks was never so great. We need many more workers.

T. W. CHADBURN, President.

The Auto Knitter Hosiery Co. Limited,  
1870 Davenport Road, Toronto, Canada.  
Department No. 2912

Please send me free the full particulars about making money at home with the Auto Knitter. It is understood that this does not obligate me in any way.

Name .....

Address .....

City..... Prov.....

Publication The Grain Growers' Guide, 12-10-24.

**The Auto Knitter Hosiery Company Limited**  
Dept. 2912, 1870 Davenport Road, Toronto, Ontario